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Soviets Withdrawing East Across Dnieper River

London, Aug. 19.

ONCE again, the Russian High Command laconically announced that "during the night of August 18 our troops continued fighting along the entire front."

The early morning Russian communique announced that fierce fighting took place yesterday along the Germans' eastern front. The most critical sectors, however, were indicated to be still in the western Ukraine, and the area south-west of Leningrad.

Reports from well-informed quarters about the fighting in the Ukraine state that Marshal Budenny is succeeding in his attempts to withdraw his army east of the broad Dnieper River.

German Claim

The Germans claim to have reached the River north and south of the big industrial centre of Dnepropetrovsk, lying on the western bank. They state that some German troops are on the outskirts of the city, and that their artillery is carrying out a violent bombardment.

There is no fresh news of the Russian forces left at Odessa.

The German drive on Leningrad is developing. The Russians announce that after stubborn resistance, they have withdrawn their troops from Kingisepp, which is 15 miles east of Narva, and about 70 miles south-west of Leningrad. It is on the railway from Leningrad to Tallinn, the Estonian capital.

The Germans say that their troops have advanced east and west of Lake Peipus, which forms the frontier of Estonia.

Nazi Submarine Sunk

In the Baltic, the Moscow communique announces the sinking of a German submarine and two transport vessels by Russian torpedo boats, operating with aircraft.

Russians Taking Up Defence Lines Along Dnieper

Moscow, Aug. 19.

The loss of Nikolaiev and Krivoirog marks undoubtedly two important Russian setbacks, the former being one of Russia's principal grain ports, containing important naval docks. But the fact that the docks were blown up by the Russians is an important illustration of the application of the policy "leave nothing to the Germans".

It may be assumed that the same applies to the grain reserves which are normally stocked at Nikolaiev, though it is doubtful whether much was sent there this year in view of Nikolaievs threatened military position in recent weeks.

Exaggerated Claim

The Germans boast that the seizure of Krivoirog means that the Russians are deprived of their most important source of iron ore outside of the Ural mountains. This is a great exaggeration because the iron ore belt not only extends all the way toward the Dnieper but well beyond it. With the German progress hitherto admitted by the Russians their iron ore losses cannot exceed a quarter of what the Germans claim.

Anyway, the abandonment of Nikolaiev was inevitable as it seems probable, the Russian armies felt obliged to straighten out their line after the fall of Krivoirog and if they intend eventually to use the Dnieper bend as a solid new defence line. They may be relied upon, however, pending this, to fight for every inch of interlying industrial country.

Soviet Dilemma

It is possible that the Soviet command in that part of the front has been faced with a dilemma either to suffer great military losses or to abandon a valuable but not indispensable industrial area.

It is an unpleasant dilemma, but clearly the Russians will prefer to preserve the army's fighting strength while extending the German communications and so break the strength of the enemy's thrust.

They are also gaining valuable time. The time factor and postponement indefinitely of a decisive German success is an essential factor in this war.—Reuter.

America Urged to Recognise De Gaulle

New York, Aug. 19.

"The recognition accorded the Vichy regime by the United States must puzzle many Frenchmen who otherwise reject the authority of the Men of Vichy," states a leading article in the "New York Herald-Tribune," which pleads for recognition by America of General De Gaulle.

"Who can doubt that if America's official countenance and aid were transferred from Hitler's allies in Vichy, to Hitler's foes under General De Gaulle, the Free French movement would gain in prestige in France and colonial France? Those Free Frenchmen who have never given up the fight deserve our official notice and support."—Reuter.

Admiral Leahy Arrives In Switzerland

Berne, Aug. 19.

Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, yesterday arrived here by automobile.—United Press.

Nazis Planes Driven Away from Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 19.

When German planes attempted to raid Moscow during Monday night only a few broke through, according to the official Tass agency. They dropped incendiary and high-explosive bombs over the city causing insignificant damage.

Over 100 Nazi planes have been destroyed to date over "approaches to Moscow," according to the Moscow radio.—Ruter.

In an article in a Moscow newspaper, the writer says that while there is absolute unity of co-operation between the Russian forces, the German supply lines run through hostile territory, and as they lengthen, these Germans difficulties will increase.

Big Harvest

News from the Russian home front is that the grain harvest totals 131,000,000 pounds. The Moscow radio says that it far exceeds the crop of 1937. In many districts, women were entirely responsible for the gathering of the harvest, and in the southern Ukraine, it was all in by the beginning of August.

It is stated in Moscow that the population throughout Russia are still expressing their thanks to Britain and the United States for their readiness to help in the war of liberation against Hitlerian Germany.

Both Rumania and Hungary are reported to have been raided by Russian planes. Bucharest is now having a lull, but no details of the attacks have been published.

Thrust Said Developing

By "Annalist"

Reports reaching London indicate that a new German thrust is developing north of Lake Peipus, from the Estonian frontier in the directon of Leningrad.

It is not yet possible to estimate the strength of the German push, which may be part of a concerted movement with the Finns, who are also showing activity around Kexholm.

There is comparative quiet around Smolensk, and there are many indications that the Germans are digging themselves in this region. They have certainly desisted from the costly efforts to smash hrough which

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Powerful Counter-Attacks Prepared by Russians

By Reuter's Military Commentator

London, Aug. 19.

THE situation in Russia has changed slightly to the advantage of the Germans, and the occupation of Nikolaiev on the estuary of the river Bug can be claimed as a success

Nevertheless, it is only a local one. They have gained nothing decisive. Without complete knowledge of facts it is not possible to say how it was that the Germans could bring superior forces to bear on the southern end of Marshal Budenny's line, for we have had sufficient evidence now to feel sure that without superior numbers on this local battlefield the Germans could not have driven back the Russians as far as they have. It looks, however, as if the Nazis on the left of General Runstedt's army, in the direction of Kiev, have been firmly held and their attacks repulsed.

Nazis Held Up

The Germans also seem to have been held on the roads to Moscow and Leningrad.

Russian strategy is probably governed by such questions as the numbers of their divisions in reserve which are still fresh, whether they are held fully equipped or must wait a while before they can be provided with full equipment necessary for battle, and how long it will take to concentrate them at certain points and bring them forward to launch the great counterattacks which must be delivered and be successful before the Germans can be driven from the soil of Russia.

It is these questions which should decide how long the Russian command is prepared to fight delaying actions and battles of exhaustion before it is considered that the moment has arrived for assumption of the offensive.

Ideas of strategy in many countries, with the exception of Germany, have been vitiated by the cult of the defensive and of temerity, often concealed under that more imposing word, prudence.

Real Defence

Far too much stress has been laid on the value of fortified lines of defence and of natural obstacles, while the real defence of a country is never sufficiently recognized or stressed.

"It is men, not walls, who are the defences of a city", said the Romans of old.

Marshal Budenny's strategy, and indeed that of the whole Russian army is probably dictated not by defence of obstacles, natural or artificial, when full use can be made of such, but only by the necessity of gaining time and the importance of wearing out the Germans.

Underlying Principles

If such are the principles underlying the strategical conceptions of the Russian command, Marshal Budenney is not liable to fall back to the line of the Dnieper because it is the next obstacle to defend, but because he is not yet ready to deliver the counterattack which will drive back and destroy his enemy.

Counterattacks of a scale necessary to achieve that much to be desired object may not be ready for some weeks, perhaps some months, or quite possibly not until after the Germans have been exposed to all the rigours of a winter campaign in Russia while Europe is rising in revolt behind them.

We cannot at present fix the date for such a stroke, but it may be taken for granted that such is being contemplated and prepared.—Reuter.

War Cabinet Meets Under Churchill

London, Aug. 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill lost no time in getting in touch with ministerial colleagues, and within a short time of his return to London, he presided at a meeting of the War Cabinet.

His first ask will be to give members of the Cabinet a detailed account of his conversations in the Atlantic with President Roosevelt and the world survey made by the British and Americans who were with the President and Prime Minister in the Battleship Prince of Wales and the American cruiser Augusta.

One of the immediate tasks of the Cabinet is to select Ministers and personnel to represent Great Britain in the three power conference with Russian and United States representatives in Moscow.

Detailed Account

When the House of Commons reassembles he will give a detailed account in the course of his first review of the war situation, after the recess.

Shortly before 11.30 a.m., Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Premier, arrived by car and entered 10 Downing Street. He was followed a few minutes later by the War Minister, Capt. Margesson, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir John Dill, Air Marshall Sir Cyril Portall, first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Foreign Minister Mr. Anthony Eden, and First Sea Lord Sir Dudley Pound. Just before noon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived.

Mr. Churchill lunched with the King today, and handed the King a note from President Roosevelt.

Great Welcome

London gave a great welcome to Mr. Winston Churchill when he arrived back today from his historic meeting with Mr. Roosevelt at sea.

The Prime Minister travelled by night train from the Scottish port at which he disembarked, and his first words, when he alighted at the crowded King's Cross Station, were:—"It's good to be back in London again."

Mrs. Churchill ran along the platform and kissed him affectionately.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was among the welcoming party said:—"The Royal Navy has been very proud to carry the Prime Minister on such an important journey, and his safe return has taken a load off my mind."

At the conclusion of official formalities, Mr. Churchill walked down the long platform, arm-in-arm with his wife, and as he passed the engine, he raised his cap in greeting to the driver and fireman.

Terrific Cheers

Terrific cheers swelled around them as they crossed the station approach to their car, and the Premier repeatedly raised his cap in acknowledgement before entering the car to drive to Downing Street.

Most of the naval, military and air advisers who accompanied Mr. Churchill on his journey, returned to London with him.

Prominent among them was Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who conversed lengthily at the station with Lieut.-General Pownall before driving to the War Office.

Mr. Churchill did not drive to the front entrance of his official residence at No. 10 Downing Street, but entered by a side door. There were few people about. Shortly before 10 a.m., Mr. C. R. Attlee, who has been Acting Premier during Mr. Churchill's absence, arrived in Downing Street by car, and entered No. 11. A few minutes later, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, entered the Foreign Office.

Visit to Iceland

Mr. Churchill's successful visit to Iceland is the subject of many leading articles in the Reykjavia press.

One daily newspaper says it is most appropriate that the smallest democratic nation in the world should first be visited by the British Prime Minister after his historic conference with President Roosevelt.

The Reykjavik correspondent of the Norwegian telegraphic agency says that no foreign statesmen visiting Iceland has ever been so enthusiastically welcomed. Mr. Churchill won all hearts.

During the military parade a detachment from the Norwegian forces, although numerically small, attracted great attention owing to their erect bearing and hard appearance.

Norwegian forces in Iceland consist of naval, military and air units.

Halifax May Fly to London

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, may fly to London from Washington before long for a series of conversations with the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet, Reuter learns.

In addition to reporting on various aspects of Anglo-American relations, he will give the Cabinet details of his recent coast to coast tour in America.

He is expected to return to his post in Washington towards the end of September.—Reuter.

Gayda Threatens U.S. With Action by Japan

Rome, Aug. 19.

Sig. Virginio Gayda, writing in the "Giornale d' Italia" yesterday, declared that the United States is already in the war and therefore must watch out for Japan which is a tripartite power.

"The United States will have to render accounts to the Axis regarding direct war aid to England," he wrote. "The United States could not do much more than it is doing and the United States is already in the war.

"The United States must keep account of Japan which is a member of the Axis. President Roosevelt must always think of Japan," he wrote.—United Press.

Havoc Played By R.A.F. Bombers

The official Air Ministry photo shows a daylight raid made by R.A.F. bombers on the Potez Aircraft Factory at Meaulte near Albert. The photo illustrates: 1, bursts covering the north end of Meaulte; 2, bombs bursting on machine-gun shops and stores for spares; 3, bombs bursting on shops and west end of main assembly hangars and offices; and 4, bombs bursting on general assembly shops.

Duisburg, Cologne Again Main Targets of R.A.F.

London, Aug. 19.

THE main R.A.F. targets last night were Cologne and Duisburg. Large fires were seen to have been started at both places. Docks at Dunkirk were also bombed. Enemy operations were on a small scale, being almost entirely confined to the east coast of Scotland, states an Air Ministry communique. Bombs were dropped at a few places. Some damage was done at one place in north-east Scotland, and two places in north-east England. Among casualties were several dead.

Three German patrol vessels were bombed and sunk off the Dutch coast by Blenheim bombers of the Royal Air Force yesterday afternoon, according to an Air Ministry communique.

"Two attacks on objectives in northern France were made by other Blenheims which were accompanied by strong fighter escorts. An industrial plant at Lille and other targets were bombed. The fighter escorts destroyed three enemy fighters.

"Other fighters carried out a sweep over the coast of northern Brittany and attacked an aerodrome and enemy troops with cannon and machine-gun fire.

"From these operations, three aircraft—all fighters—are missing," the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Considerable Damage at Syracuse

Cairo, Aug. 19.

Considerable damage is believed to have been done to shipping at Syracuse by the Fleet Air Arm raid on Saturday night, when fires lit up the whole harbour, according to an R.A.F. communique.

The communique states: "Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out a successful attack on the harbour of Syracuse during the night of August 16 and 17.

"Bombs were dropped from a low altitude on the central mole and railway sidings, starting several fires which finally became one intense blaze with flames rising to 300 feet.

"A number of violent explosions accompanied the fire, which lit up the whole of the harbour area. Considerable damage must have been done to shipping.

Barracks Hit

"The same formation dropped a number of incendiary bombs on barracks at Cap Passari. These caused a heavy detonation accompanied by a fire which was still visible from aircraft when about 70 miles away on their homeward journey.

"Hurricane fighters machine-gunned seaplanes in the harbour of Syracuse yesterday and destroyed one Cant-506 and severely damaged a number of others."—Reuter.

Soviet Resistance Preys on Hitler's Weak Spot..Head

London, Aug. 19.

An Exchange Telegraph news agency despatch from Switzerland yesterday purported to cite indications that Chancellor Adolf Hitler's "mental condition" has deteriorated since the first German setback on the Russian front. The despatch lacked confirmation from other sources.

The despatch said that Professor Ferdinand Sauerberuch, specialist in nervous diseases, had conferred with two Swiss psychologists regarding Chancellor Hitler's health.

The despatch claimed that Chancellor Hitler had been forced to leave the Russian front and now was at Berchtesgaden where doctors had decided he must not be told "any bad news."

According to Berlin despatches Chancellor Hitler still had his headquarters on the eastern front yesterday.—United Press.

Nanking Government Launches Warship

Tsingtao, Aug. 19.

The warship Haihsiang will be formally launched in the service of the Nanking Government on August 21 here with appropriate ceremonies, it was learned today.

The Haihsiang, which was formerly known as the Yunghsiang, was captured by the Japanese from Chungking forces and turned over to the Nanking Naval authorities who have just completed repairing and overhauling the ship.—Domei

Devastating Raid By British Bombers

Illustrating the havoc caused in daylight raids the above British official photo depicts one of the successful raids on the chemical works and power station at Chocques in occupied France. The picture shows: 1, bombs bursting on power house; 2, bombs bursting on chemical works; 3, bombs bursting on railway sidings scoring direct hits on rolling stock; 4, bombs bursting on what is believed to be a benzol and by-products plant.

Japanese Leave Philippines

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

The Manila correspondent of the "Nichi-Nichi" reports that 375 Japanese evacuees, women and children, sailed from the Philippines yesterday afternoon in the French liner, Marechal Joffre. The party included the staff of the Manila branch of the Ishiwara Industrial Co. which has suspended business due to export control and freezing restrictions.—Reuter.

Tension Evident In Singapore

By Reuter's Special Correspondent

Singapore, Aug. 19.

A feeling of tense expectancy continues to pervade Singapore. Japanese radio stations are intensifying their campaign in many languages of villifying alleged Anglo-American encirclement of Japan. They are also playing up the reinforcement of the Malaya garrison as a direct threat to Thailand—apparently with the idea of opening the Thai oyster the easiest way, by persuading Thailand to appeal to Japan for "protection."

Tension is heightened by stories told by British evacuees reaching Singapore, which indicate that Indo-China is rapidly becoming an armed camp with heavy concentrations of forces on the Burma and Thai frontiers. Another ominous portent was a broadcast announcement by an unnamed Japanese naval spokesman describing the situation as the "calm before the storm."

The man in the street, however, is heartened by visible evidence of Malaya's preparedness and determination to defend this outpost of the Empire. This is exemplified by the presence everywhere of men of fighting services from all over the Empire, including stalwart, sunburned Australians, turbaned Indians, and men of famous English and Scottish regiments, as well as Malay soldiers.

Increasing Belief in Thai

There is also an increasing feeling that the Thais will not tamely submit to aggression and will, if necessary, "make a fight of it."

Meanwhile Bangkok radio, commenting of the statement by the British Minister, Sir Josiah Crosby, that the British Government has not presented any demands to Thailand, said that the Thais welcomed this declaration, which confirmed the Thai Government communique to the same effect.

A traveller recently arrived from Thailand expressed the view to Reuter that war in the Far East was "now inevitable." The question was whether it would come in a matter of days through the Thais wilting under the Japanese war of nerves and allowing the passage of Japanese troops, or whether the Japanese would be content to wait until they had accumulated enough strength on the Thai-Indo-China frontier to accomplish their ends by military means.—Reuter.

Bombing Outrages Occur in Havana

Havana, Aug. 19.

Five bomb explosions in Havana and its suburbs last night puzzled the police as to the reason for this sudden outburst of wholesale destruction of property.

Numerous rumours followed the bombings as to their possible motives, including labour trouble, which was the most plausible explanation because most of the targets of the bombs were stores.

The police barred all routes to the bombed areas.

The first explosion occurred at 10 p.m., when a bomb was reported to have been hurled from a speeding automobile.

One person was said to have been injured in this bombing which shattered the display windows of the Electanto department store.

A large shoe store nearby was also damaged and an hour later another bomb exploded five blocks away, blowing out the front of another shoe store.

The third bombing occurred in Havana's Chinatown, where one Chinese was reported killed and several injured.

Bombings also occurred at Cerro, where a store front was blown out, and Guanabacoa, across Havana Bay.—United Press.

Japan Not to Hold U.S. Citizens as Hostages

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

THE Government has no intention of holding Americans as hostages in Japan, declared a spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, supplementing remarks made at a press conference earlier in the day, according to a semi-official Japanese source.

He declined to elaborate on what problems were related to permission for departure of Americans and other foreigners from Japan, but intimated, however, that they did not include trade, political or other international issues between Japan and the United States.

He pointed out that a Home Office ordinance issued on Aug. 15 restricting foreigners' entry, residence and departures applied to aliens of all nationalities. Moreover, the measure was similar to war-time regulations affecting movements of aliens, which already were in force in many countries at war.

The spokesman recalled Washington reports that President Roosevelt would issue a proclamation shortly requiring all United States citizens and aliens, who desired to enter or leave the United States after Sept. 1 to secure entry or exit permits or their equivalent, which were now under preparation by the State and Justice Departments. He said the Japanese ruling paralleled the United States step which was reported to be designed to curb movements of spies, propagandists, fifth columnists and other travellers, whose activities were detrimental to national interests.

Coolidge Refusal Explained

At a press conference the deputy spokesman, Mr. Koh Ishii said Americans may leave the country only if the Government consented. He said the American liner President Coolidge did not visit Japan because the United States Embassy tried to increase the number of evacuees to sail on it, contrary to original arrangements to send out 22 officials.

The deputy spokesman said he was sorry the President Coolidge did not come to Japan, and was also sorry that the Coolidge question had been dropped because the United States Embassy did not keep its promise, otherwise the vessel "might have been given a friendly reception" at Yokohama where she was due to arrive from Shanghai.

He revealed that the United States Embassy approached the Foreign Office with a request to convey 22 American officials, including nine diplomats, who had arrived via Siberia, back to the United States on the President Coolidge, which would be specially brought to Yokohama for the purpose. The Japanese Foreign Office complied with the request on condition that only the listed 22 American officials be carried, but the deputy spokesman said the Embassy later increased the number of Americans to be taken on the Coolidge to more than 22, contrary to the original promise, whereupon the Japanese authorities insisted upon adhering to the original arrangement. The deputy spokesman said the authorities could not allow more than 22 American officials to leave "for several considerations."

Free to Visit Japan

He did not disclose the increased number but a foreign press message reported that 100 Americans wanted to sail on the Coolidge.

American ships did not visit Japanese ports because it would not pay, the deputy spokesman said, adding that American ships were free to visit Japan, though they would be accorded treatment on the basis of reciprocity. Asked if the Coolidge cargo would have been frozen if it had stopped at a Japanese port, the deputy spokesman declined to reply to a "hypothetical question."

He said it was another question whether the Japanese Government would grant an American request for transportation of more than the original 22 American officials aboard another ship if it were made. Now that the Coolidge affair had been dropped no fresh negotiations had been started.

U.S. Shipments to Russia

The deputy spokesman said foreigners could not leave Japan without an official permit under new regulations, adding that the question of Ameri-

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

U.S., Japan Near Open Break, Hull Talk Indicates

Washington, Aug. 19.

As the fuse of the Far Eastern powder keg burned short, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday announced that Japan had not given any satisfactory explanation for refusing to permit departure of more than 100 Americans stranded in Japan.

Mr. Hull's stand indicated that Japan's action was rapidly developing into a *cause celebre* threatening to break down the already flimsy diplomatic relations between the two nations.

Mr. Hull did not elaborate on the nature of the Japanese explanation which was described as unsatisfactory. It was recalled that Japanese sources here believed the Americans were being held as "hostages" pending United States action toward permitting Japanese to leave the United States.

New Order Not Discussed

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declined to discuss yesterday the new Japanese order barring all foreigners from leaving Japan without special permission.

He impled, however, that he might comment later on the lengthy conference between Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, and Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo yesterday. He explained that so far he had not heard from Mr. Grew concerning the conference.

Mr. Hull told the press that Japan so far had given no satisfactory explanation of the refusal to allow American citizens to leave the country aboard the ss. President Coolidge which the State Department had wanted to send to Kobe.

Conference Details Given

Commenting on his lengthy conferences with President Roosevelt following the latter's arrival in Washington, Mr. Hull said that every geographical area in the world had been included. He declined to state which area had received the most attention.

Meanwhile, Senator Alben K. Barkley, Democrat of Texas and Senate Majority Leader, said that President Roosevelt in his conference with Congressional leaders yesterday gave hearers "a detailed report regarding what happened at sea," namely, during the President's conferences with Mr. Winston Churchill.

He said that the conference touched "only casually" the Far East situation.—United Press.

Local Spokesman Comments

Commenting on the report in which the recently revised ordinance restricting the entry and sojourn of foreigners in Japan was alleged to have been directed mainly against Britons and Americans, Mr. T. Hori, the Japanese Embassy spokesman, yesterday maintained that the new restrictions were in no way connected with the present situation. The term "new" as applied in this particular instance, was something of a misnomer, he pointed out, as the whole system has been carefully studied for the past year and consequently the recent revision had in no way been dictated by current events.

Regarding the alleged detention of American subjects in Japan, the spokesman declared that they would be allowed to sail for Shanghai. He added that the Japanese Embassy here had sent an enquiry to Tokyo requesting a clarification of the situation. No reply had yet been received. "However," he concluded, "it is an obvious improbability that these Americans are being held as hostages, or they would not be permitted to sail for Shanghai."

Grew Confers With Toyoda on Restrictions on Americans

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

RELIABLE sources here yesterday disclosed that Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, in a conference with Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister, reiterated Mr. Cordell Hull's statement that United States policy toward Japan would not be altered unless Japan fundamentally altered its policy in the Pacific. The Grew-Toyoda conference yesterday was the longest the two men have yet held.

Mr. Grew's call followed Japanese efforts to find some basis on which to resume trade but Mr. Grew pointed out that the present economic situation was merely the result of Far Eastern political developments and therefore could not be changed under current conditions, said reliable sources.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Foreign Office protested against a recent announcement by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, concerning the ss. President Coolidge. The Foreign Office said that the statement misrepresented the Japanese position inasmuch as it indicated that Americans in Japan were being held as hostages.

Two Main Reasons

Actually, said the Foreign Office, the Japanese based their action in refusing to allow the Coolidge to call at a Japanese port to pick up American nationals on two main reasons:

1. Japan did not desire any sensational evacuation procedure which might arouse the American people.

2. The United States was not willing to guarantee Japanese ships economically profitable voyages to the United States.

It was understood that the Foreign Office soon would issue a statement explaining the Japanese viewpoint in connection with the Coolidge affair.

Meanwhile, Tokyo's vernacular press attacked Britain and the United States on numerous counts.

More Pressure Forecast

The newspapers predicted more severe Anglo-American economic pressure against Japan, featuring extension of the licensing system by the United States and new Indian embargoes.

The semi-official "Japan Times & Advertiser" also attacked Britain and the United States, saying "their territorial rapacity and other appetites having been fully satisfied, these nations have changed their tunes and now are grooming themselves as leaders of nations favouring the status quo."

The "Time & Advertiser" said that the Roosevelt-Churchill statement was a "plot to undermine Axis solidarity."

"The Japanese are unable to see any good for them in the Roosevelt-Churchill proceedings,..." the newspaper continued, "Japan will view as hostile any attempt to break down the neutrality pact now binding Japan and Russia....It is highly doubtful if such Anglo-American manoeuvring is in any way Stalin's policy."

"Camouflage for Military Alliance"

The vernaculars featured London reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was planning to visit Moscow, and reports that a Chinese military mission already had reached Moscow.

The newspapers said that it was becoming evident that the Roosevelt-Churchill statement was "camouflage" for a military alliance with Russia in which Russia would join in encirlement of Japan.

The newspapers said that reports indicated the Russian Far Eastern army had completed full mobilization, and estimated its strength at 2,000,000 men.

Coincident with increasing concern over the role Russia may play in encircling Japan, the vernaculars said that as the result of unexpected Russian resistance, the Russo-German war may be prolonged indefinitely.

"Anglo-American Selfishness"

General Sadao Araki, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association,

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Churchill's Trip Described As "Truly Amazing Voyage"

By Reuter's Special Correspondent With The Royal Navy

Aug. 19.

ESCORTED by destroyers of the Royal and Royal Canadian Navies, the giant battleship Prince of Wales (35,000 tons) has reached a British port and thus ended the Prime Minister's amazing journey.

I was in one of the British destroyers which formed the escort, and never once did we sight any hostile craft either in the air or at sea or beneath. It was a truly amazing voyage—amazing that the Prime Minister should travel across the Atlantic and hold a series of conferences with President Roosevelt and that he should return in the blaze of publicity. Officers aboard our destroyer scratched their heads and looked at me for an explanation when they heard over the wardroom wireless that Mr. Churchill was returning in the Prince of Wales.

It seemed to us as if an open challenge had been issued to Hitler to do his worst, for there we were many hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic with all dangerous U-boat-infested waters still to go through—but it was a challenge that was never taken up.

It was a glorious afternoon as we sailed out of a naval base to keep the rendezvous with the Prince of Wales somewhere in the north Atlantic, and at that time no-one but the captain of the ship knew the importance of the task ahead. Early one morning, some days after leaving the naval base, we sighted a smudge on the horizon and as we approached we could see through our glasses the immense outline of the giant battleship flanked on both sides by Canadian destroyers. The great ship was a truly noble sight, plunging through the Atlantic swell and throwing up great clouds of white spray as she dipped her bows in the waves.

Flurry of Destroyers

We approached from head on and as we swooped to take our position there was a sudden flurry of destroyers all round the battleship. In a few minutes we had turned and with a slight increase of speed we had taken our position and were zig-zagging with the other warships.

During the afternoon, Catalina flying-boats patrolled the air over us and one of them reported a large convoy 50 or 60 miles ahead, bound for Britain. The Prime Minister had never seen a large convoy at sea, so, with a slight alteration of our course, we made towards them. After two or three hours, we could see the convoy on the horizon; it was an incredible sight. As far as the eye could see, there were ships, tankers, freighters, supply ships, big ships, little ships, ships of every conceivable sort, all loaded to the waterline.

They were ranged in lines—over 8 miles of ships. Around them scurried their escort of corvettes and former American destroyers, keeping stragglers in line and always ready for the possible approach of danger.

We steamed straight towards them and then passed right through the middle of the convoy. Each of the Prince of Wales's escorts chose its opening among the ships, and as we dashed through the lines of merchantmen we could see that they realized who it was paying them this novel visit, and we saw men running to hoist the V signal in flags, while others stood on the docks cheering and waving.

"Proud Sight"

The Prince of Wales was a proud sight. She cocked all her great fourteen inch guns to their highest levels and if Mr. Churchill was thrilled it was nothing to the excitement among the vessels of the convoy.

We steamed on for perhaps two miles ahead of the convoy and then the Prince of Wales and her escort turned round and once more we all went through the lines of plunging ships.

If there had been any enthusiasm before it was nothing to what greeted us the second time. Every merchantman had time to hoist flags and the crews lined and rails waving hats and shouting. We wished them Godspeed and then resumed our original course which was to bring us to Iceland.

Troop Review in Iceland

We stayed one day in Iceland during which the Prime Minister reviewed the British and American troops, and that evening we sailed again for a British port.

Earlier in the day in which we met the convoy, the Prince of Wales carried out a practice shoot with her anti-aircraft guns watched by the Prime Minister and his party. She first fired smoke shells which exploded into a compact ball of smoke high in the sky and using this as a target she let loose with her guns, plastering the area round the bank of smoke with exploding shells. This was followed by a barrage, using every anti-aircraft gun aboard. The battleship's sides seemed to be constantly flaming, so great was the rate of fire and the air all round her was black with exploding projectiles. It seemed unbelievable that one ship could put up so devastating a barrage.

Of the journey from Iceland to Britain there is nothing to tell. With her escorts screening her, the Prince of Wales was plunging ahead at full speed and reached home safely after the most astounding trans-Atlantic voyage of the war.—Reuter.

More Japanese Land at Saigon

Saigon, Aug. 19.

After a delay of 24 hours owing to a typhoon, the second detachment of Japanese troops, reported to number slightly less than the first contingent, began disembarking here yesterday morning.

A considerable quantity of light steel girders was unloaded, presumably destined for the construction of barracks in Cambodia, where accommodation is reported to be insufficient. There was no sign of heavy artillery yet although it must presumably pass through Saigon because sufficient cranes and wharf facilities are unavailable elsewhere.—Reuter.

"Minor Problems"

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

"Two or three minor problems" remain to be settled regarding the Japanese troops sent to Indo-China, according to Major-General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese military mission in the French colony.

He stated yesterday that he would shortly discuss these problems, which included allotment of defensive "zones" between Japanese and French troops, with Admiral Jean Decoux, Vichy's Governor-General.—Reuter.

No Additional Demands

Saigon, Aug. 19.

Emphatically denying that additional important demands would be made on Indo-China by Japan shortly, an official of the Japanese Military Mission today told the United Press that the presence in Hanoi of Major-General Raishiro Sunita, head of the mission, was nothing unusual since he was obliged to confer with the Indo-China Government regularly.

Commander K. Chudo, the mission's naval chief, was planning to leave for Hanoi shortly, while General Shojiro Iida, commander of the Japanese troops in Indo-China, was to travel to an undisclosed destination.

May Withdraw Troops

Numerous details regarding the occupation of southern Indo-China by the Japanese obviously have not been completed, a Japanese official admitted, adding that the unsettled problems were minor, such as the cutting down of trees in the vicinity of a certain aerodrome.

Meanwhile, neutral informed sources believed the possibility of the withdrawal of some of the Japanese troops from Indo-China, especially if the German advance in Russia gains momentum, thereby increasing the chances for a Russo-Japanese clash in the east.—United Press.

*Japan Not to Hold Americans

(Continued from page 1)

cans leaving Japan could not be taken up by itself but must be discussed along with other inconveniences. Suspension of shipping service between Japan and the United States inconvenienced both sides, he added.

Asked about Japan's attitude towards American shipments to Vladivostok the deputy spokesman said it was unchanged since the first statement at the outbreak of the Soviet-German war.

"We wish to preserve peace in the Orient. Therefore, we cannot remain indifferent to large shipments of war materials to our neighbour," he said.

Studying Joint Declaration

Asked about Japan's possible attitude toward an alleged military alliance between Great Britain, American and Russia and a question as to whether such an alliance would violate the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact, the deputy spokesman said that remained to be seen.

Regarding Japan's attitude towards the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration, the deputy spokesman said the Foreign Office was studying it.

Referring to the border delimitation question bbetween Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia he revealed that an announcement would be made in near future.

Asked what was Japan's attitude toward the alleged ABCO encirclement the deputy spokesman replied that it was a defensive one adding that the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, also said the United States attitude was defensive.—Reuter.

Britons Also Restricted

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Britons seeking to leave Japan are confronted with the same difficulties the Americans are experiencing, it was understood today.

Only a small number of Britons, however, planned to evacuate Japan, but was prevented from leaving because of the Japanese Government's refusal to lift certain restrictions against travelling.—United Press.

Latest Axis Shipping Losses Published

London, Aug. 19.

It is officially announced that the total of enemy tonnage lost (captured, sunk or scuttled) up to August 16, 1941 was: German, 2,321,000 tons; Italian 1,533,000 tons, Finnish 34,000 tons; and other ships useful to the enemy, 119,000 tons, making a total of 4,007,000 tons.

These figures include ships sunk by air attack, and also include 51 ships estimated at 200,000 tons claimed as sunk by the Russians.

The figures show an increase of 795,000 tons since the figures published June 10, 1941.—Reuter.

Postal Rates to Be Increased

Chungking, Aug. 19.

A general increase in postal rates will be announced shortly. It is learned that outport letters will be increased from the present eight cents to 15 cents. The new rates will become effective on September 1.—Reuter.

Flying Fortresses Bomb Nazis

American Flying Fortresses have been used by the R.A.F. in the latest series of heavy raids they have made over Germany and occupied France. The photo shows the pilots and crew of one of these magnificent machines entering the plane, just before the attacks were made on the Nazi battle-cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, during which both vessels were hit.

Many Anti-Petain Senators Arrested in Vichy

Vichy, Aug. 19.

A NUMBER of former Senators and Deputies who have been too outspoken in their criticism of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain have been placed under administrative arrest in a crack-down against communist and other dissident elements, it was disclosed yesterday.

Angered because they have been removed from the Government payroll and deprived of other privileges as well as practically all power, more than 750 former members of Parliament formed a powerful opposition to the Petain Government.

General Unrest

Activity by these parliamentarians, coupled with the rising communist agitation both in the occupied and unoccupied zones, constituted the chief elements of the general unrest which Marshal Petain described in his radio speech last week.

Meanwhile, Admiral Darlan, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence, arrived from Paris last night after a one-day conference with Herr Otto Abetz, German Ambassador-at-Large to France, concerning methods of suppressing communist agitation in the occupied zone.

As far as the United Press was able to learn, there was no possibility of any reopening of general political negotiations until the Russian campaign has advanced. The Germans are opposed to piece-meal negotiations and have preferred to suspend negotiations for a general political agreement until Berlin is less occupied with eastern Europe.

Many Problems

Any general settlement which may possibly be reached in September or October would solve many problems pending since last December. These were:—

1. Return of the northern provinces to French administration;
2. Reduction of occupation costs;
3. Liberation of a larger number of prisoners;
4. Possible realignment of the zones to permit at least part of the French Government to work in Paris.

It was recalled that Marshal Petain declared that "France can not be fully governed except from Paris. I cannot return yet and won't return until certain possibilities are offered me there."—United Press.

Linlithgow Leaves Bombay for Simla

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, left here yesterday for Simla, thus concludng his three weeks' tour of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

The purpose of this tour was to renew contacts and inspect the progress of the war effort in these areas.—Reuter.

*Grew Confers With Toyoda

(Continued from page 1)

writing in the "Kokumin" said that Japan should have "settled the Siberian question without regard for United States sentiments" at the time of the last World War. He said that Japan should have adopted "vigorous, strenous policies instead of the Western civilizations' idleness and indolence."

The "Yomiuri" said that the Roosevelt-Churchill statement was characteristic Anglo-American "selfishness."

"Desiring to control the whole world, the Anglo-Americans should realize that "the world does not exist alone for Britain and America," said the "Yomiuri." "Japan is not interested in maintaining an Anglo-American sweat shop system of imperialism."

Simultaneously, a Domei despatch from Bangkok said that Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information and now in the Far East probably would confer with Gen. Chiang soon.

"Nichi Nichi" Accusation

The "Nichi Nichi" accused the United States and Britain of cleverly embroiling the entire world in war for the purpose of exhausting Germany, Russia and Japan and especially for the purpose of disputing Russo-Japanese relations.

Russo-Japanese relations had especially improved recently "with pending announcement of the Manchoukuo border demarcation," said the "Nichi Nichi."

The vernaculars were unprecedentedly hostile in references to the United States. The "Yomiuri" said America was a "crafty, haughty bloodsucker who advocates the sweat-shop system."—United Press.

Talked About Restrictions

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, today officially announced that he had been discussing with the Japanese Government the restrictions placed on Americans in Japan, especially in regard to their leaving Japan.

"For a considerable period of time I have been talking with the Japanese Government about restrictions on Americans leaving Japan and other problems related to United States citizens," he said in a special statement.—United Press.

Tugwell Gets New Appointment

Washington, Aug. 19.

The Senate Insular Affairs Committee yesterday approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Rex Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico after questioning him extensively regarding his social and political views. Mr. Tugwell was one of the original 'brain-trusters" in the first Roosevelt administration.—United Press.

Navicerts Not Needed For Shipments to Syria and Lebanon

The British Embassy announced last night that shipments to Syria and Lebanon will in future not require navicerts unless they are to be shipped via Iran or Iraq, in which case navicerts sould be applied for in the usual way. Shippers are warned, however, that a strict import licensing system has been introduced by the Syrian and Lebanese authorities and that the issue of a navicert is merely an indication that H.M. Government have no objection to goods being sent via the Persian Gulf and must not be taken as meaning that import licences have been granted or are not needed.

Syria and Lebanon were declared to be no longer enemy-occupied territories on August 10.

Thai Official Stresses Food Scarce in Japan

Bangkok, Aug. 19.

The serious food shortage in Japan was stressed yesterday by Colonel Luang Virayodha, Military and Air Attache to the Thai Legation in Tokyo, who arrived here on his first home leave after seven years in Japan.

"I have gone without pork for the last three years because it simply cannot be had," he said in an interview. Sugar is scarce. Milk is sold only to invalids and every morning there is a scramble for vegetables. The rice I had in Japan is of inferior quality. I must now eat plenty of Thai rice as I have been famished for a very long time," he laughingly added.—Reuter.

Nazis Admit British Swoop on French Coast

Berlin, Aug. 19.

The German press yesterday published a propaganda company report revealing that a British patrol in two large motor storm-boats attempted to carry out a landing on the German-occupied Channel coast and Straits of Dover on a dark and extremely stormy night recently, the date of which was not given.

German sentries saw shadows about 60 yards from the beach and immediately opened fire. The British halted and returned the fire with trench mortars, causing casualties among the Germans. German fire, however, prevented the landing.

The report said it was impossible in the darkness to confirm whether the storm-boats were hit. The British troops lay flat in the boats so it was impossible to see them, it was stated. Apparently they were attempting armed reconnaissance.—United Press.

Thai Minister Sees Adm. Toyoda

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Phra Sri Sena, Thai Minister to Japan, conferred yesterday with Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister.

Subject of the conference was not announced. A Domei despatch from Saigon said that the Thailand-Indo-China border demarcation commission had postponed its first meeting until August 21 "because preparations are not complete."—United Press.

Indians Extremely Successful in Offensive Patrols Around Tobruk

Simla, Aug. 19.

Describing the part played by Indian troops in the defence of Tobruk, which is regarded as one of the classics of the war, an Indian Army observer says that recently at about 8 p.m., on a dark, moonless night, an Indian party slipped round the rear of the enemy's Sangar (Breast-Works) and then charged. Some of the enemy troops, attempting an early retreat, ran straight on to the bayonets of the Indians and were killed to a man.

The advance continued towards the Sangar where the occupants were also attacked at bayonet point. During the 15 minutes that the Indians remained on the position they had a happy time destroying enemy equipment. Two Breda guns, an ammunition dump and a concrete mixer were accounted for, while the enemy suffered at least 50 casualties compared with three by the raiding party.

The next night, the enemy decided to show that they could do the same sort of thing, and staged an attack on one of the Indian forward Sangars.

At about 2 a.m., an Indian listening post reported the approach of the enemy, and everyone in the Sangar was immediately wide awake; rifles were gripped and eyes were straining into the darkness for the slightest sign of movement. Suddenly, objects started to resolve themselves into human figures which were cautiously making their way forward. Up went a Very light and five parties of Italians, each of about 20 strong, were exposed to view. The commander of the post stood up and with a voice like a sergeant major shouted, "Number one company, charge!" The terrified enemy turned and ran for their lives with the Indians after them.

The extra few yards made all the difference and the enemy was just able to make a getaway.—Reuter.

Five Dead in Huge New York Harbour Blaze

New York, Aug. 19.

Five bodies were recovered, 66 persons were injured and about 50 were not accounted for early this morning after damage estimated in the neighbourhood of US$2,000,000 was caused in the city's most spectacular waterfront fire in years.

The flames demolished Pier 27 at Baltic Street, Brooklyn, and spread to the freighter ss. Panuco, which was still burning fiercely this morning.

There was no way of telling how many men had been caught below deck of the flaming ship.

Most of the 165 men trapped aboard the ship and pier had dived into the water or ran a gauntlet of flames which blocked the pier's exit.

Seven separate investigations were launched immediately, apparently because of a belief that sabotage was suspected.—United Press.

Many Explosions

New York, Aug. 19.

Numerous explosions that shook lower Manhattan accompanied a raging fire which broke out at the East River wharf where British ships are loaded with supplies for Britain and Egypt.

Observers said that the explosions apparently occurred in a number of heavily-laden barges. Coast Guard and fireboats raced to the scene.

The fire, which began with a series of explosions sending flames 125 feet into the air, engulfed the Cuba Mail Line pier at Brooklyn, an American freighter and several large barges, and threatened to spread to the nearby pier used by British ships.

The American freighter Panuco, laden with quicksilver, minerals and hemp, caught fire, was cut loose and, ablaze from stem to stern, drifted off.

A flaming barge cast adrift floated crazily down the river while fireboats threw tons of water on it.

Five alarms were received at Brooklyn fire stations, from which firemen sped to keep the blaze from spreading to the pier where almost all British ships are loaded.—Reuter.

Prime Minister To Broadcast

London, Aug. 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill will broadcast an account of his meeting with President Roosevelt next Sunday.—Reuter.

*Withdrawal of Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

were features of the first six weeks of fighing.

Conditions Static

At Kiev too, conditions are more or less static, and the two arms of the great pincer movement have been stationary at Korosten, in the north-west, and Byela-Tserkov, in the south-east. The weight of the German drive has been transferred to southern Ukraine, but the armies of Marshal Budenney have not been cut off and are still clinging tenaciously to some positions in the bend of the Dnieper.

It is too early to say whether the Germans will try to exploit their successes here and try to force the Dnieper with a view to threatening the Don coal basin. Any such move, with a large Russian force still intact on the left flank would be a venturesome proposition.

Ukraine Battles

Pursuit battles in the south of the Ukraine, in which German, Hungarian and Italian troops participated, have brought the entire region west of the Dnieper into Nazi hands, states a German High Command communique.

In an attack on Odessa, 60,000 prisoners were taken besides 84 tanks and 35 guns.

The communique also claims the following booty in the harbour of Nikolaiev:—a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines.

In an attack on Odessa harbour, the communique concludes, the Luftwaffe put out of action nine large troop-ships and damaged three warships including a heavy cruiser.—Reuter.

Hayashi's Sentence Reduced

Nagasaki, Aug. 19.

Mr. Y. Hayashi, the Japanese who shot and wounded Mr. W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. I. Okamoto, Councillor, at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in Shanghai on January 23, 1941, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, according to a semi-official Japanese report.

The sentence, however, has been suspended for one year by the Nagasaki Appellate court to which Hayashi appealed.—Reuter.

Resources of Democracies are Pledged to Cause of Freedom

THE historic declaration of the President of the United States and of the British Prime Minister has resounded throughout the world. To comment upon it is almost to belittle it. It speaks for itself. It is propaganda of the highest quality for victory and for peace.

It means what it says and much more than it puts into words. It means politically that the great English-speaking democracies are united in war policy and in peace policy, equal in conception to the Lease-Lend Act of the United States. By that Act the United States pledged its material resources to the cause of human freedom; by their joint declaration, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill pledged their moral and political resources to the liberation of mankind from Nazi tyranny, aggression and the burden of armaments. This is a great deed.

Effect on Japan

Some of the points in the Declaration affect the present and some the future. Amongst the latter is a phrase which makes the final destruction of Nazi tyranny a condition of the benefits which the world will derive from peace. Another feature which actual or intending aggressors may seem to be a warning to them is that the disarming of such nations is essential since they threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers.

It will be interesting to observe the effect of this intimation upon Japan. Russia, whom Japan is threatening in the Far East, will certainly welcome it; President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill certainly did not forget our Russian allies.

It will also be interesting to watch the effect of the Anglo-American Declaration on Germany. I don't mean the reply which the German propaganda machine makes. I mean the more subtle German feelings which may come out indirectly, and usually after some delay.

The true state of German feeling is one of the central points, if not the central point, in the ups and downs and strategic complications of this war. We shall not have won the war until Hitlerite Germany is either beaten in actual fighting, or suffers an internal collapse, or both.

Germans Not Wholly Deceived

In spite of German propaganda, the German people may have a shrewder notion of how things are going with them than we have and their state of mind is certain to affect Hitler's conduct, so I've been collecting such evidence as I could upon this matter, and here is roughly what I have found.

In some neutral countries like Portugal where there are large colonies of Germans, the extreme Nazis are beginning to speak to other Germans whom they formerly despised as half-hearted supporters of Hitler, they are trying to prepare for themselves a sort of moral alibi. The same kind of thing is credibly reported from parts of occupied France where Germans are asking French people to give them something like certificates of good conduct.

Change in Nazi Press

But the most significant signs of subtle change are to be found in the German press. Although German newspapers are strictly controlled by the Nazi authorities and are never allowed to publish anything that Dr. Goebbels might disapprove of, several of them have kept their old character of moderate newspapers appealing to the more moderate section of the public.

Now, since Hitler's campaign against Russia began two months ago, all German newspapers are filled page after page with death announcements. These announcements have been inserted by relatives of men who have fallen on the Eastern Front. The announcements are official, because news of the death of soldiers is given to the next-of-kin on printed cards bearing the text "Your son (or husband) will not return—Heil Hitler."

But the families of the fallen think it right to pay their last respects to the memory of their sons or husbands by inserting a death announcement in the newspapers with a few commemorative words, and it is the choice of such words that I find particularly enlightening. For example, in one out-and-out Nazi organ all announcements are accompanied by a stereotyped formula: "For the Fuehrer and the Reich he found a hero's death."

Significant Announcements

This formula rarely appears in the older newspapers; there it may run that the soldier died for Germany or for the Fatherland, or in the fulfilment of duty, and in quite a large number, indeed, in the majority of these announcements, there is no mention either of the Fuehrer, Germany, or of the Fatherland. They run: "Our only son had to give up his hopeful young life in bitter fighting on the Eastern Front"; or 'Our beloved son fell in the East on July 16."

In some Roman Catholic journals that are still tolerated, the religious belief of the fallen soldier is mentioned without reference to the Fuehrer or to the Reich. Taken together, these death announcements seem to be a kind of unofficial protest and cannot be pleasing to Hitler.

We must of course be careful not to draw conclusions that facts may not warrant. The German people may still be far from being disheartened, and the terrific losses they have suffered in the East would probably be borne in silence if victory were in sight or if the people were not suffering continual loss and anxiety under the formidable British air-raids on Western Germany, and now the Russian and British raids on Berlin.

The War in Russia

Even Germans must admit that something has gone awry when a powerful British airforce attacks Cologne and other industrial centres, wrecking power stations and factories in broad daylight. High sounding statements from the German High Command about victories on the Russian front may or may not be fully believed, but they cannot gainsay the evidence of destructive British air-raids.

What the actual position may be on the Russian front we do not know in detail, but by this time Hitler had expected to be finished with his war in Russia and be on the eve in pressing Turkey into acquiescing with his demands. Nothing of the kind has happened. On the contrary, Great Britain and Russia have formally and jointly agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Turkey and the Convention regarding the Dardanelles. They have promised to render Turkey every help in the event of her being attacked by a European Power; Turkey has received these declarations with warm gratitude, so it looks as though Hitler's efforts to sow discord between Russia and Turkey have failed as signally as his attempt to crush Russia in a few weeks.

Lear Criticizes American People

Prescott, Arkansas, Aug. 19.

Lieutenant-General Ben Lear declared last night that he did not believe moral of the United States Army was poor, but "if it is it is only because the peoples' moral is poor. . . .

"Many of our people have become soft and weak-minded. They are not willing to put out. They are willing to get but not give," he added.

Lieut.-General Lear was recently involved in an incident in which he disciplined troops for yelling, "yoo-hoo" to girl golfers clad in shorts. The Army officer discussed recent magazine articles regarding Army moral in his speech here.—United Press.

Japanese Reports of Trade Talks Only "Wishful Thinking"

London, Aug. 19.

There is no confirmation in authoritative quarters in London of reports emanating from Japanese sources that trade negotiations have either been, or are about to open, between Japan, Great Britain and the N.E.I.

Such stories probably owe their origin to Japanese wishful thinking but have no foundation in fact.

It may be recalled that Mr. H. J. Van Mook, Netherlands Plenipotentiary, who had been conducting negotiations with Japan, resigned about a fortnight ago on his functions coming to an end, and he has not been replaced.—Reuter.

General MacKay Arrives In Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 19.

Major-General Sir Ivan Mackay, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Home Forces, arrived here yesterday on his way to Australia.

General Mackay told Reuter that everything was well in the Middle East, conditions were improving and troops were ready for a new fight, wherever it might be.—Reuter.

Chinese Not Being Trained in Manila

Manila, Aug. 19.

United States military authorities today denied a Domei News Agency despatch from Hongkong claiming that 120 Chinese aviation cadets had arrived in Manila to receive American Army training.—United Press.

Then there's the green clerk who was asked for "B." milk and returned with a jar of honey!

Roosevelt Signs U.S. Army Bill

Washington, Aug. 19.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the Congress-approved bill asserting that national interests are imperilled by events abroad and authorizing the U.S. Army to keep selectees, guards and reservists on duty for a total of 2½ years. The bill also provides that regulars can be held for duty for 4½ years.

All of the above will receive a bonus of US$10.00 a month in addition to their regular pay after their first year in the Army.

The service extension provisions are not mandatory and few men were expected to be retained the full 18 extra months.

Earlier, the President signed the bill deferring from the draft all men who were 28 years of age or older on July 1. The bill was signed last Saturday, it was revealed.—United Press.

British Embassy in Chungking Taking Over German Embassy Offices

Chungking, Aug. 19.

The British Embassy announced today the removal of its offices to the south bank of the Yangtze River, opposite Chungking.

They are taking over the former premises of he German Embassy, which was taken over by the Chinese Government, following the rupture of Sino-German relations.

The British Embassy offices on "Consular Lane" have been destroyed as a result of repeated Japanese bombings.—Reuter.

Woman and Child Hurt In Wall Collapse

Owing to the heavy rain yesterday the dividing wall of house 315, lane 425 East Seward Road, collapsed last night causing severe injuries to a Chinese woman and a male child, who were conveyed in an emergency ambulance of the Fire Brigade to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic on Range Road for treatment.

For The Teething Baby

Throughout the teething stage, beginning with the cutting of the first tooth, babies are liable to health upsets. At the first signs of discomfort Baby's Own Tablets should be administered without delay. These tablets settle the stomach, allay feverishness, quieten restlessness, check diarrhoea and help the teething to proceed naturally and without pain.

Pleasant in taste, babies like these tablets; they are therefore easy to give, and being in tablet form accuracy of dosage is assured.

Equally good either for the youngest infant or for older children, Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal specific for the commoner health troubles of the young. They dispel constipation, aid digestion, break up colds, relieve croup, and expel worms.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed pure and harmless; they are sold by chemists everywhere.

Baby's Own Tablets.

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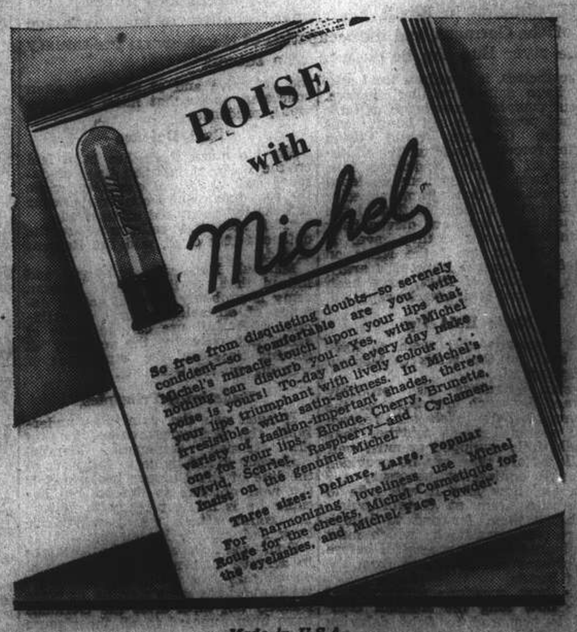

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Foreigners Replace Strikers At Cathay Hotels Ltd.

THE strike at the Cathay Hotels Ltd. may be considered as settled, according to Mr. J. G. Lipsman, general manager, who stated yesterday that all the services at the Cathay Mansions, Hamilton House, Cathay and Metropole Hotels were functioning normally with the aid of a number of German-Jewish refugees hired by the management to fill the places of the strikers.

It was learned that the strike had been caused by the arrest of some twenty employees by the French Police on Sunday. These men, calling themselves members of the Shanghai Municipality Foreign Hotels Chinese Employees Mutual Aid Society, have in the past interfered with the running of the establishment by resisting either dismissals or transfers of employees.

Interference Not Tolerated

On Saturday, it was learned, Mr. Lipsman called the men to a meeting and told them that he was the manager of the hotels and that he would hire, dismiss or transfer men as he wished. He would not tolerate any interference on the part of the union, he added, advising the men to resign their positions if they were not satisfied with him.

The French Police were advised of the proceedings that same day and were asked for co-operation as the union assumed a threatening attitude. On Sunday, members of the union held a meeting, but were all arrested by the French Police.

On Monday morning, the employees of the Cathay Mansions approached the management and tendered an ultimatum, threatening to declare a general strike unless the members of the union were released. Mr. Lipsman told them that it was not in his power to release the men and warned them against striking, promising them to dismiss every men who would leave.

Substitute Staff Hired

Despite this warning, the employees of Cathay Mansions and Metropole Hotel, and some of the Cathay Hotel struck. In less than six hours, however, all services at the three hotels were resumed as Mr. Lipsman telephoned a German-Jewish employment agency and hired a substitute staff.

Residents of the three hotels received their breakfast normally yesterday, and the Tower was not closed on Monday night, although no food was served.

It was further learned that employment of German-Jewish refugees was less expensive than that of Chinese, since the former were not being given a rice allowance. The management intends to keep a number of these refugees on the permanent staff even if the Chinese strikers resume work unconditionally.

Strikers Ask to Return

Meanwhile, the firm attitude of the management has knocked the strikers off their balance and they were yesterday reported to be asking to be taken back unconditionally. Conditions for their return were yesterday being prepared by the management.

Some 700 employees are still idle, while the non-striking employees, some 170 in number, have been distributed at the three hotels where they are supplemented by foreigners.

All the other disputes, involving approximately 1,900 workers and affecting the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Moutrie's Factory, Cercle Sportif Francais, Mayar Silk Factory, New Textile Co. and Sun Company Tea Room, remained unchanged yesterday.

Charge Amended to Conform to Ruling Of Registrar

Following the ruling laid down by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, on Monday that it would be bad for duplicity in milk cases to charge the offender for selling milk without a licence for the days succeeding a stated period to another, Mr. G. H. Wright prosecuting Arjan Singh, an Indian watchman, in H. M. Police Court yesterday for the Health Department of the S.M.C. was given leave to amend one of the charges against defendant to conform with the ruling.

On Monday Mr. Haines ruled that Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations of the foreign settlement of Shanghai referred to milk, although it was not mentioned specifically, holding that it was decidedly a foodstuff for children and could be included in the reference to foodstuffs. He also held that section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 was applicable to China although many sections of the Act in question could not be applied here, and said that he did not see any reason in the local circumstances, why British subjects should not be prohibited from selling milk to which an addition of water has been made. He pointed out that he was bound by the ruling of the full court in the case of Rex versus Green.

Arjan Singh, the defendant, yesterday was fined $100 on each of the three following charges to which he pleaded guilty: selling milk without a licence on May 1, at 134 Kwenming Road contrary to Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations; selling milk on May 2, without a licence on May 2, at the same address and having in his possession for the purpose of sale milk to which an addition of water had been made contrary to section 24 of the Food and Drugs' Act of 1938. In addition to the total fine of $300 he was ordered to pay $100 costs.

Defendant pleaded ignorance of the regulations requiring him to have a licence. Mr. Wright in asking the court to take a serious view of the case stressed the prevalance in recent months of offences of the same nature.

Hangchow University to Have M. E. College

Hangchow University has just decided to open a department of Mechanical Engineering beginning with the autumn term this year. Plans have been made for giving the courses in shop work and a faculty to teach these subjects has been secured. A freshman class of not more than 50 students will be received at the opening of the term. An entrance examination for such students as wish to take this course will be conducted at the university next week. In taking this step Hangchow University is attempting to help meet a very vital need of China. During recent months the lack of trained men in this field has been very apparent and the university will do what it can to remedy this situation.

The opening of this department of Mechanical Engineering completes the programme of the university. The university is composed of three colleges, with four departments each. The College of Arts consists of departments of English, Chinese, Political Science and Education. The College of Commerce is composed of departments of Banking, Accounting, Foreign Trade and Business Administration. With the opening of the department of Mechanical Engineering, the Colleges of Engineering will consist of departments of Civil, Architectural, Chemical and Mechanical.

The prospects for the autumn term are very bright according to the statement made by Dr. R. J. McMullen, the Acting President. The enrollment will be about one thousand students. Plans have been completed and everything is ready for the opening of the term on September 3. The work will be conducted, as before, in the Tse Shu Building, 353 Nanking Road.

China Wants to Be at Moscow Conference

General Chiang Kai-shek may be too busy to leave China in order to meet Mr. Stalin in Moscow but China should be represented at the forthcoming conference, of Russian, British and American leaders in the Soviet capital. This is the editorial opinion of the "Chinese American Daily News," a Shanghai Chinese daily in sympathy with Chungking.

The paper is sceptical about the report that General Chiang will visit Moscow to meet the Russian leader and opines that a man like General Chiang, who is looking after the country's military as well as political affairs, may not have time to leave China.

The writer, however, calls the attention of Britain, the United States and Russia to the "absolute" need of Chinese representation at the forthcoming Moscow conference.

It is said that at the forthcoming conference the possibility of opening a new theatre of war will undoubtedly be discussed and that no one will deny that China will be of great help in that respect. The slightest idea of appeasement for Japan at this time will only invite further Japanese aggression as in the past it is asserted.

Specials Thanked for Aid to S.M.P.

The following letter has been received by Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Specials, from Capt. H. M. Smyth, Acting Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police, on the occasion of their co-operation during the August emergency period:—

"I shall be grateful if you will convey to the officers and all members of the Police Specials the thanks and appreciation of the Regular Force for the willing and efficient assistance rendered under trying conditions during this emergency period.

"It is gratifying that the period passed practically without incident.

"(sgd.) H. M. SMYTH,
"Acting Commissioner of Police."

Council Criticized By Press Over Increase in Prices

The quick increase of prices caused by numerous merchants in Shanghai during the past two weeks when stringency reigned in the foreign exchange market has now become so serious that the Chinese press has begun criticizing the Settlement authorities for failing to improve the situation. For some time past coal ball merchants have been trying to increase their prices which are already 16 times the price quoted during the pre-war days, and yesterday the press urged that the authorities should intervene to prevent their prices from going up any further.

While reporting the improvement in the foreign exchange market on Monday as a result of intervention by the China Stabilization Committee, the "Chinese American Daily News" stated that merchants here have been increasing their prices on the pretext of stringency in the foreign exchange market and that even the price of the S.M.C. rice registered an increase of $8. Hope was expressed that following the downward trend in the foreign exchange market, prices of commodities would also be reduced "otherwise the Shanghai Municipal Council will become an administration which does not care about the burden of the populace and merchants have voluntarily and definitely become traitorious dealers."

Coal Ball Agitation

In addition to the highly increased prices of vegetables, bean oil and other kinds of oil and many other commodities, the high price of coal balls needed for Chinese cooking has been engaging as much attention of residents as rice itself. The Coal Ball Merchants Guild has decided at a meeting to request the authorities of both foreign areas to allow it to approve of any price-increasing proposal made by any coal ball merchants. In view of a serious dispute between two groups of members of the guild executives of the guild attending the meeting refrained from announcing decisions in regard to the supply of cheap coal to hot water shops. The price of coal balls has been increased by 60 cents.

Flood Sequel Heard In Police Court

A sequel to the flood which invaded Shanghai on July 24, was heard before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court yesterday when Inspector G. Craik of the traffic department of the S.M.P. appearing for the prosecution in a traffic case said that the defendant, Mr. R. J. Broadley, had driven a car at a high speed and splashed water at the occupants of rickshaws.

The defendant admitted the charge brought against him of driving at an inconsiderate speed at 2.40 p.m. on that day on Bubbling Well Road near Park Road, having regard to existing traffic conditions and to the state of the road surface at the time. Defendant explained that he was not aware at the time that the water was so deep in the locality and regretted the incident. He was cautioned.

A fine of three shillings equivalent to $12 was imposed by the Registrar at the same session on Mr. A. E. Thornton for allowing his car to wait during prohibited hours from 1.40 to 5.30 p.m. on July 18, south of Canton Road.

City Flooded Again By Downpour

For the second time in three days, Shanghai streets were inundated as a torrential downpour swept the city yesterday to cover the numerous low-lying thoroughfares, some of them still partly flooded after Sunday's rain, with water. As usual, the most to suffer were the streets in the Western District, both in the Settlement and French Concession, although the Central District had not escaped the flood and even Szechuen Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads, was more than a foot under water.

The rain started early in the morning and continued throughout the day, giving rickshaw coolies a chance they had long waited for, as it was impossible to go even a short way on foot. The prices they received were gratifying to them, as in majority of cases they got what they asked for.

The rain, although unpleasant to thousands of office employees who found it a trying experience, was nevertheless a change from the heat that had oppressed Shanghai last week. It was also a Godsend to the local police authorities, as no major crimes were reported during the day, even the criminals, it appeared, preferring to stay indoors.

The Race Course, as usually flooded, was deserted as all sports schedules had been disrupted by the weather. The same thing happened to local parks, only a few "die-hards" risking a few moments in the summer-houses. Particularly badly flooded were Rue Bourgeat near the French Club, and further west, Moulmein Road, some sections of Avenue Joffre and Bubbling Well Road, Kiaochow Road, and the better part of the area west of Route de Sayzoong and Avenue Haig. The Louza district, near the Sincere's and Wing On's stores, was less under water than on other occasions. Nanking Road being only covered a little with water. The side streets, however, did not escape their usual inundation.

Norway Names Envoy To Moscow

In accordance with a cable received by the Royal Norwegian Legation in Shanghai from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London the Minister of Norway in the Argentine, Mr. Rolf Andvord, has been appointed Minister to Moscow, while Mr. Ludvig Aubert has been appointed to succeed Mr. Andvord in the Argentine.

Mr. Rolf Andvord is only 52 years of age and can look back upon a long career in the Norwegian Foreign Service. He has done a great work as the representative for Norway in the League of Nations, and in 1935 he was appointed Minister to Buenos Aires and at the same time accredited to Chile, Peru and Uruguay. He is considered one of the most capable and practical minded men in the Norwegian Foreign Service.

Mr. Ludvig Aubert is 63 years of age and can thus look back on a long career in the diplomatic and consular services. In 1929 he was appointed Minister of Norway to Japan and China and resided in Shanghai in 1930. In 1935 he was appointed Secretary-General to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo which position he held until in 1939 when he was appointed Norway's Minister to Rome.

Death Claims Victim Of Gunman's Attack

Mr. Van Hung-tuh, proprietor of the Dah Woo Theatre, who was wounded by a lone gunman on Kiukiang Road, near Kinwoka, on Sunday morning, died at the Lester Chinese Hospital yesterday despite all measures taken by doctors to save his life.

Deceased was about to enter the theatre when he was fired upon by a Chinese armed with a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver. He was hit in the abdomen.

The gunman was also responsible for the death of C.P.C. 1552, who went after the assassin. The policeman was wounded twice and succumbed to his wounds before arriving at a hospital. He was the third policeman to meet death last week. The others were C.P.C. 1199 of Louza station and C.P.C. 480 of Western Area police.

Chinese Fagin Brought Before Court

Three pick-pockets aged between 10 and 16 told Judge Fang in the First Special District Court yesterday that they were forced to steal things from pedestrians by their master, Wong Ching-sung, the co-defendant. They confessed in tears but judgment was reserved, all accused being remanded in custody pending further investigations.

Wong and his disciples were caught on the previous day in Yu Ya Ching Road where the boys successfully stole $9 from a pedestrian. Wong was alleged to have looked on as the boys did their job in accordance with his alleged instructions. The victimized pedestrian was first pushed by two members of the gang and the third member did the stealing. An alert policeman saw them and arrested them soon after the crime.

Japanese Envoy Returns To Nanking Shortly

Immediately following the Japanese Ambassador, Dr. Kumataro Honda's return to his post in Nanking within a few days, rapid strides toward a further adjustment of relations between Japan and China are expected to take place, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi."

The paper reported yesterday morning that representatives of the Army, Navy and Embassy, as well as the Asia Development Board, will gather in order to co-operate with Nanking Government officials in such adjustment work.

Questions related to economic reconstruction and the further enforcement of financial connections between Tokyo and Nanking based upon the recent Japanese loan of Y.300,000,000 will be considered.

Japanese Evacuate Philippines

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

The "Nichi-Nichi" reported from Manila that 375 Japanese evacuees, mostly women and children, sailed from the Philippines yesterday afternoon aboard the French liner Maréchal Joffre.

The party included the staff of the Manila branch of the Ishiwara Industrial Company which suspended business due to export control, as well as freezing restrictions, the "Nichi-Nichi" said.—Domei.

From Shanghai to Singapore

Pictured are seven former Shanghai residents, many of them ex-members of the S.M.P., who in recent months have left port for Singapore. Some have joined up and others are in various stages of doing so.—Messrs. Adams, Bloor, Roberts, Horne, Owen, Barrett and Grubb.

H.M. Supreme Court Hears Claim Against Broker

DECLARING that there was "absolutely no truth" in the allegation of plaintiff that he had asked plaintiff to meet a share settlement for his firm, Mr. J. L. Crompton, former Shanghai stock broker, contested an action brought against him before Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. P. S. Golovatsky, a Russian formerly in his employ. The claim was for $15,025 in respect of a cheque drawn by plaintiff on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The case was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Friday. Mr. C. E. Sherwin represented plaintiff, while Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for defendant.

Mr. Newman read the statement of claim, the defence and the reply of the plaintiff. It was set out in the statement that defendant was a member of the stock exchange trading under the name of J. L. Crompton and Company. On February 7, it was stated, defendant delivered to plaintiff a cheque on the Hongkong Bank for $15,025 payable to plaintiff or bearer. The cheque was returned with the memorandum "payment stopped". Defendant through his lawyers notified plaintiff that the cheque would not be met.

In the defence, defendant stated that he had signed the cheque by mistake and consequently had given instructions to the bank to stop payment. Plaintiff, it was stated, entered into the service of defendant under an agreement whereby his employment was terminated on December 31, 1940. At its expiration plaintiff and defendant continued to work together on the same terms and conditions, it was stated, although the agreement was not renewed.

Runner's Default

On November 5, defendant was taken ill and went to the Country Hospital, the defence continued, and wrote to the bank authorizing plaintiff to sign cheques during his absence, but did not give him the authority to conduct business for the firm. Plaintiff subsequently visited defendant at the hospital, it was stated, and told him that he, plaintiff, had paid $15,025 into the firm's account with the bank to meet a settlement, as the Chinese runner of the firm had defaulted. It was further stated that defendant later demanded the return of the cheque from plaintiff and stopped payment when plaintiff refused.

In the answer to the defence filed by plaintiff it was stated that the cheque was one of three cheques delivered to plaintiff in repayment of money lent by plaintiff to defendant. Plaintiff visited defendant at the hospital on various occasions, it was stated, to consult him and take instructions from him regarding the business and during one visit, and in the presence of two Chinese, requested him to meet the next settlement, as he, defendant, was unable to do so, and plaintiff gave defendant a loan of $13,794.18.

The agreement of employment which was read by counsel stated that plaintiff would be employed from July 16, 1940, to the end of December and that 25 per cent. of the gross brokerage earned by the employer in his business would be payable weekly to plaintiff as soon as the amount could be ascertained from the books of the company. Plaintiff, it was also stated, deposited C.$10,000 with the employer as a loan repayable without interest at the expiration of his contract.

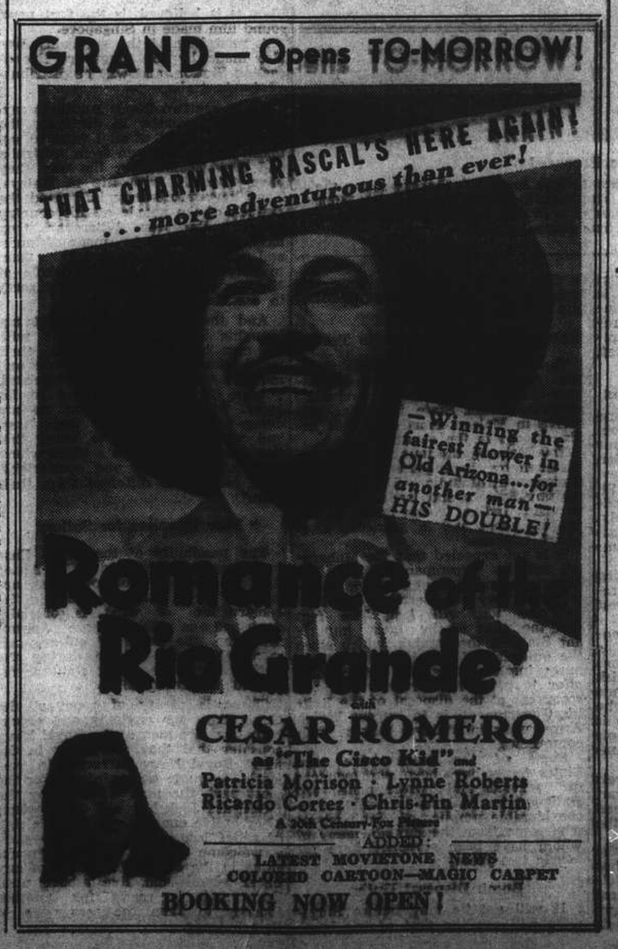
Defendant Gives Evidence

Mr. Crompton in the witness box said he had sold his seat at the Stock Exchange in February and went on to say that he used to work at the exchange executing telephone orders from his office or clients while plaintiff sat in his office and did nothing. Plaintiff, he said, received 25 per cent. of the gross brokerage of the firm because of the 10,000 loan.

Witness went on to allege that plaintiff, who was in charge of the books, had credited himself with 25 per cent. of the gross commissions of business brought by the runner, which caused a rift between him and plaintiff. He explained that the firm only received half of the commission on business brought by the runner who received the other half, and that plaintiff was entitled only to 25 per cent. of the firm's share.

Continuing Mr. Crompton said that plaintiff made out the cheques and week after week was overpaid and on February 10, refused to pay him $10,000 for a February settlement and the amount was set off from the $10,000 loan. When he left the hospital, defendant said, he signed various cheques handed to him by plaintiff, being under the impression that they were in connection with a settlement. He stopped payment on two cheques later when he ascertained that plaintiff was owing him the amount covered by the cheques.

Defendant admitted that plaintiff had visited him in hospital and mentioned the runner's default. The shortage, he said, was met by plaintiff not drawing money owing by the firm to him in connection with that settlement.



S.M.C. Approves Increase in Restrictive Power Charge

THE Shanghai Municipal Council has approved a proposal submitted by the Shanghai Power Company for increasing the sixfold restrictive charge for consumption of electrical energy in excess of allotments of 70 per cent. of established usage under the existing temporary restriction scheme. In support of its proposal the company stressed the deterioration of the local fuel situation and emphasized that consumers were making no real effort to keep within their allotments. The proposal, according to an official communique issued by the S.M.C. yesterday, follows:

1. All electrical energy used in excess of the allotments referred to above during any monthly billing period shall be charged for by applying the following scale to the average all-in charge:

(a) If the allotment is exceeded by not more than two per cent.

Six times the average all-in charge, that is to say, the rate per kilowatt-hour to be applied to such excess usage shall be six times the average all-in rate obtained by dividing the total amount of the charge for electricity consumed (computed at current rates, including fuel adjustments and all surcharges) by the total number of kilowatt-hours consumed.

(b) If the allotment is exceeded by more than two per cent., but not by more than 10 per cent.

Six times the average all-in charge, computed in accordance with the preceding paragraph (a), for the first 2 per cent. by which the allotment is exceeded; and

Twenty times such average all-in charge for the remainder.

(c) If the allotment is exceeded by more than 10 per cent.

Six times the beforementioned average all-in charge for the first 2 per cent. by which the allotment is exceeded;

Twenty times such average all-in charge for the next 8 per cent. by which the allotment is exceeded; and

Fifty times such average all-in charge for the remainder.

2. Any consumer whose established usage of electricity is 1,000 kilowatt-hours or less per month and who shall exceed 1,000 kilowatt-hours during any monthly billing period shall be charged for the excess above 1,000 kilowatt-hours in accordance with the foregoing scale."

Fuel Position Deteriorates

The communique went on to state.

In support of its proposal the company stated that the existing six-fold restrictive charge had not proved an adequate deterrent to excess usage. It was evident that some consumers were making no real effort to keep not do so unless the cost of excess usage was made prohibitive. The position as regards fuel supplies had deteriorated recently and the Company considered that the restrictive charge for excess usage should be made prohibitive so as to prevent further depletion of reserve stocks of fuel by non-cooperative consumers. It was felt by the Company that adoption of this measure, as an interim step pending the outcome of negotiations now proceeding for an additional supply of coal, was preferable to the application of the more drastic restrictions involved in enforcement of the Allocation Scheme.

That smaller consumers might find it difficult to restrict consumption to their allotments was realised and a margin of 2 per cent. in excess of allotments had accordingly been suggested, for which the restrictive charge would remain at 6 times current rates, in order not to penalize unduly conscientious consumers who might inadvertently exceed their allotments by small quantities.

Deliberately Prohibitive

In announcing approval of the company's proposal, the Council takes the opportunity to stress that the 20 time and the 50 times restrictive charges are deliberately designed to be prohibitive in order to ensure that no consumers exceed their allotments of power, with consequent depletion of fuel to the detriment of the great majority of the company's consumers who are fully co-operating in the conservation of fuel. The Council also wishes to emphasize that the company will not benefit from any of the restrictive charges and that all revenues derived therefrom in excess of current rates will, as at present, be credited to the Fuel Conservation Reserve, which will be utilised as may be agreed upon between the company and the Council in the best interests of consumers.

The Council again draws attention to the seriousness of the position with regard to fuel supplies and appeals to consumers of all classes to make every possible effort in their own interests to reduce the consumption of electricity.

Philippines Pledge Full Support to America

Manila, Aug. 19.

"Our country is a Democracy; we believe in the Democratic way of life. Therefore we go with America in life or death," declared President Quezon, appearing for the first time since his illness.

The President was responding to his renomination for Presidency, and added: "Philippine independence is being currently debated in the Atlantic, in the Russian fields, in munitions factories it is being debated by bombs.

If, as a result of the war, small nations are placed at the mercy of big nations, Filipinos might as well bid goodbye to independence."—Reuter.

Hiranuma Recovering Rapidly

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

A bedside bulletin issued at 11 o'clock this morning reported Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma's condition as favourable. His temperature, pulse and respiration are normal, the bulletin said. The Baron breakfasted on rice gruel, soup and tea.—Domei.

British Night at "Follies" Postponed

Owing to the weather and the condition of the ground it has been decided that the British Night of "NCDN Moonlight Follies" will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, August 23, instead of today.

While no decision has yet been reached regarding Russian Night, the Committee feels it desirable to point out that at the time of writing, weather conditions indicate that it is quite probable that it will not be possible to hold Russian Night on Thursday and that it will have to be held one day next week. A definite announcement will be made as soon as possible.

While the Committee realizes that this involves some dislocation of the plans of guests, nevertheless they feel confident every one will accept this inevitable decision cheerfully. For one thing the Committee is grateful, namely that the weather has been quite definitely good or bad. On every night on which performances have been given the weather has been perfect and it is definitely the intention of the Committee to hold the remaining two performances under conditions where enjoyment of the audience is not marred in any way.

General Liu Named Governor of Fukien

Hongkong, Aug. 19.

General Liu Chien-su, Commander of the 10th Group Army in the Third War Zone, has been named Governor of Fukien Province succeeding Mr. Chen I who has been recalled to Chungking, the "Sing Tao Jih Pao" reported from Chungking.—Domei.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

The Merchant Service:

An Honour Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Many listeners who heard the above broadcast must have been interested in Mr. Barry's reference to the services rendered, not only in War but in peace time, by the men in the Merchant Service.

Mr. Barry suggested, as a mark of appreciation, that a movement might be started whereby the title "R.M.S." —Royal Merchant Service—should be granted to these gallant Seamen.

If more publicity were given to Mr. Barry's suggestion something might be achieved.

Correspondence through the columns of your valuable paper might have the desired effect.

PRO PATRIA.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

P.S. King George Fifth after 1918 gave the Merchant Service the title of "The British Merchant Navy" The Prince of Wales became "Master."

"An Unhappy Speech":

And An Unfortunate Phrase

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Now that it is explained to me that the quotation from an IRISH MAN was merely given to show that the Roman Catholic Church is not predominantly Italian, I reply that it is a pity that the words could also be taken as suggesting that the Roman Catholic Church is such a force in America that AMERICAN CATHOLIC could feel himself entitled to proceed:—

> Now that we Americans have underwritten a British victory....will you please tell you No. 2 editorial writer to lay off our Pope!

I do not think that I am an extraordinary member of the public, but although I have read the paragraph in question several times now, I still maintain that my interpretation is one of those that could be put on it.

TRADEMARK.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

A Further Rebuke

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—To the verbose correspondent in Tuesday's issue who signs himself AMERICAN CATHOLIC I recommend a study of "Persia Past and Present" by Professor A. V. Williams Jackson (also an American) with particular attention to the chapter headed "Zoroaster and the Avesta."

"I shall cheerfully join J. C. de B. in embracing Zoroastrianism or worse —if anything could be worse" exclaims AMERICAN CATHOLIC with flippant abandon. That this remark is undoubtedly in bad taste must be apparent to any fairly intelligent reader of this column.

Sane discussions on comparative religions are admissible, but a stupid and ignorant statement as quoted above is certainly inexcusable.

I hope that after reading this and the letter by MR. S. M. TALATI in Tuesday's issue, AMERICAN CATHOLIC will have the courage to admit his mistake in making a pointless remark about an ancient religion founded upon ethical tenets both exalted and spiritual.

SAM B. TATA.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

***This correspondence is now closed.—ED.

An Appreciation:

For Astronomical Notes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I ask the hospitality of your columns to thank MR. SOWERBY for his paragraph in yesterday's "North China" on matters astronomical.

I would also ask a favour of both you and Mr. SOWERBY. Some weeks ago, in a Sunday edition of the "North-China," you published amongst your leaders a very interesting article on astronomy by Mr. SOWERBY, and which I intended at the time to keep for permanent reference. I however omitted to do so, and regret it. I wonder if you could possibly republish that particular article.

Of Mr. SOWERBY I would ask whether he could give us a fortnightly, or monthly, paragraph such as that which appeared in his Nocturnal Nature Notes yesterday. I think I would not be the only one who would follow such notes with interest.

W.C.B.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

Philatelics:

When is a Stamp Not?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Last month I bought some sets and blocks of the newly-issued Chinese stamps "Thrift Issue" for the face value of $2.40 for each set at the Philatelic Department of the Shanghai General Post Office.

Shortly, when I used one stamp of this issue as postage on a postcard, the latter was returned to me as "this stamp is invalid now."

Upon my complaint, I was informed by the Correspondence Division of the Shanghai Post Office that

> the postage stamp referred to in your letter under reply is on sale at our Philatelic Department to those for philatelic purposes and is not valid for franking of mail matter.

I am of the opinion that many collectors of postage stamps will be somewhat disappointed about this intention to buy real postage stamps which might be used as postage, but not at all pictures which look like stamps and are without any philatelic value besides.

Interested in postage stamps I should be very thankful if by your courtesy and the kindness of any of your readers I could get information about the purpose and nature of these "postage stamps."

DR. M. LICHENHEIM.

291 MacGregor Road.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

Allied War Aims:

Answer to Propaganda

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—An insidious piece of Nazi propaganda has been going the rounds for some little time past, to the effect that it is the intention of the Allies, when victory is achieved, to dismember the German Empire and to divide the country into several small states. I think that this should be officially contradicted. As already well known and further emphasized in Article 2 of the Roosevelt-Churchill joint Declaration (which includes Germany) no such action is contemplated. What the Allies wish to do, after the destruction of Nazism, is to teach the German people what it means to be a really-free people, instead of the nation of serfs which they have become, brought up and educated in fear and unable to call their very souls their own. We will teach them freedom as we know it; freedom of worship, of thought, word and deed, within the law, so that they may become, in course of time, a nation of men, instead of brutes and liars, a nation which may eventually win the respect of their neighbours, instead of the contempt and hatred which are now their portion. It will take time, many years, perhaps generations, but that is the aim of the Allies, and all Germans should be made to know it and to realize all the good things it means for them. I have fought against them and know what they at present are.

CENTURIAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 20, 1871

From the following, which we take from the Lahore paper, the "cold water cure" would appear to be very effective in cases of sunstroke: "On one of the very hot days we had recently, no fewer than nine men were struck down by sunstroke in the Lahore Central hall. They were all quite insensible and only able to breathe in that thick stentorous way peculiar to the ailment. The superintendent, Dr. Lethbridge, had them laid out in a row on the cool floor of the hospital, and there watered them copiously and continuously for five hours by means of bheesties with mussucks, before much improvement was perceptible. Every man recovered, and it is to be noted as a circumstanee of considerable importance that although all the cases were of the most serious kind the simple remedy of a steady and long continued supply of cool water was at last efficient. The remedy, continued only for half an hour, and perhaps interrupted every time the mussuck was empty, would evidently have been of no avail. We commend the account to the attention of all travellers, and indeed of every one liable to be exposed to the heat of the sun."

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"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

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Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 **Mid-day Concert**
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 **Woman and Home, including a Short Story at 3.50**
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music," by Prof. Wei Chung-loh at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 **Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme Tel. 16967**
9.00 News in English
9.20 **"As I See It." Talk by John Harford**
9.30 **Songs that Won the Last War**
10.00 **Masters of the Cinema organ.—Al Bollington, Sandy McPherson, Reginald Foort.**
10.30 **Waikiki Nights**
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.10 **Dance Music**
11.40 **Moviegoers' News Summary**
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS and War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Happy Days. A radio show with Sarah Churchill and Vic. Oliver.
9.15 Musical Contraste.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Nat. Allen and his Quintet.
11.00 Britain Today. A discussion between Sir Frederick Whyte and Mr. Bernard Darwin.
11.15 Freedom Ferry. The work of the Minelayers.
11.30 Excerpts from a Wartime show starring Lupino Lane.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.

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1.00 News in French.
1.15 **Light music.**
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarian).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Stradivarius's violins.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

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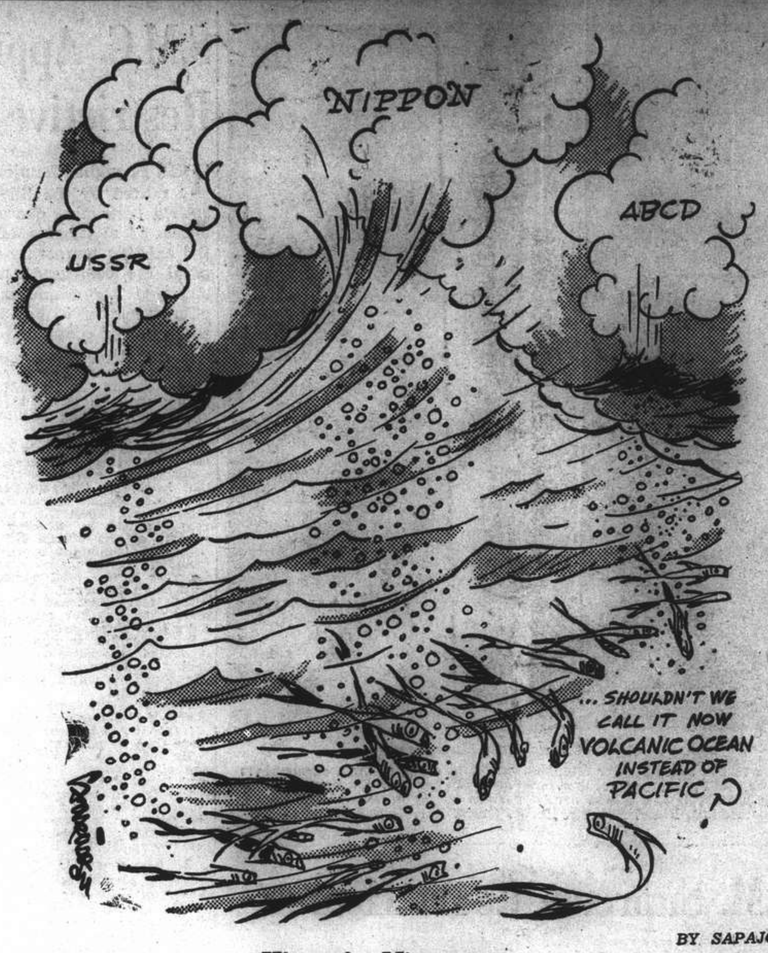

History's Misnomer.

Sidelights on Malaya at War

Sakai Teaching Australians

Singapore, July 28.

AUSTRALIAN Imperial Force units in Malaya are undertaking exercises in the jungle-covered hills, using elephants to carry their gear. They have also been learning jungle-lore from the Sakai. These elephants follow narrow game tracks just wide enough to permit their passage into the jungle, where in broad daylight it is as dark as night, and where it is possible to see only a few feet ahead. The sides of the tracks are screened by impenetrable scrub—flesh-tearing vines and shrubs which devour insects and even small birds.

On reaching their objectives, the men split huge bamboos, tie them together with jungle vines and rope, and raft downstream to their bases.

At a moment's notice, a completely equipped A.I.F. unit can move to any part of Malaya with its own workshops. Portable technical units are capable of a wide variety of maintenance jobs, ranging from Bren-gun tractors to overhauling and manufacturing delicate medical instruments for military hospitals. Motorized reinforcements for the A.I.F. have been pouring into Malaya in recent weeks.

Secret Jungle Trails

The Sakai have accompanied A.I.F. intelligence patrols deep into the jungle, showing the Australians secret jungle trails. These timid people are not over-friendly with the Malays or Chinese, but the Australians get on well with them.

They have shown the "Diggers" how to build bamboo rafts for jungle streams and bamboo beds to lessen the risk, during the night, from scorpion and snake bites; how to live in the jungle without betraying their position; and how to ambush enemy encampments, attacking without being seen.

The Sakai hunters still use blowpipes. One Sakai blew a dart clean through a "Digger's" hat from a distance of 30 yards. These darts are poisoned and one suffices to lay even a tiger low. After the animal is scratched by the dart it is trailed until it drops. The poison can be removed, so the hunters are not affected when they consume the meat. Another poison kills instantly.

Great Opportunity for Eurasians

Prepare yourselves for the supreme test of patriotism, so that you, too can bring to the service of your country in a just war a devotion that knows no bounds, said the Rev. Father Joseph Dias, Vicar of St. Joseph's Church, Singapore, in an address at a special service recently, attended by "D" Company, 1st Battalion, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force.

Father Dias, addressing a stirring call to Eurasians, described the present crisis as the worst and bitterest in all history.

"Today, a great and glorious opportunity is offered to Eurasians, a great field of action is spread before you wherein you may distinguish yourselves and acquire more fame and renown for your community, he said. Today, a splendid opportunity is offered to Eurasians to show their loyalty and patriotism for their country and King.

Father Dias recalled the laurels gained by Eurasians in the last war. In the present war, he said, some had already laid down their lives in the battles of France and Britain.

Do not hesitate to rally to the standard of 'D' Company and other Eurasian units of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, he said. This appeal to all Eurasians—and there are many who can devote some hours of their leisure time to military training—should evoke wholehearted, sympathetic response, without any consideration for any material gratification.

Fewer Food Luxuries

Singapore importers declare that the new restrictions on the importation of table wines, champagne, liquors, tinned hors d'oeuvres, pate de foie gras, cocktail cherries, sausages, biscuits, etc., will mean a great deal of difference to consumers, and hostesses, confirming this, say that they are not worrying.

In peace time, most of these articles were imported from the Continent of Europe—France, Italy and Holland in the main. The war, especially the overrunning of most of the Continent by the Germans, coupled with considerations of shipping space, had already practically stopped such importations.

The result was that some importing houses turned to Australia and South Africa for substitutes in those lines. There are now such large stocks of them in Malaya that even if the trade were to cease entirely, there would not be a real shortage for some time, and it is assumed that there will still be substantial importation of wines from Empire countries under these conditions.

The general conclusion, reading down the list of restricted articles, is that people may feel they are lucky to have to go without so little, and still to have so much.

Burma Prepared

Together with Burmese and Indian troops, British regiments share the defence of Burma, so important strategically in the Far Eastern High Command. The photo shows troops of a British regiment training near the famous Schwe Dagon pagoda.

Maharajah of Patiala Visits Troops

The Maharajah of Patiala, Capt. His Highness Farzand-i-Khas, 28-year-old ruler of the largest and most important Sikh State in India, will arrive in Malaya shortly to visit Indian troops in the country.

The Maharajah's tour is being undertaken by arrangement with the Government of India, which has been inviting Princes and leaders of India to visit Indian troops both in the fighting zones and in garrisons elsewhere overseas.

It is not expected that the Maharajah will be accompanied by a big entourage and it is not known exactly when they will arrive nor how long the tour will last. The fact that the ruler of the most important State in the Punjab, which since the outbreak of war has been vigorously implementing the Maharajah's offer to place its services and its resources at the disposal of the British Government, is to inspect Indian Army units in Malaya, makes welcome news.

Some of the Maharajah's own States forces have been sent overseas for service, and while none are stationed in Malaya, he will see a considerable number of Sikh troops who come from the Punjab, many of whom have been stationed here for nearly two years.

Bomb Disposal Units

It will not be long before Singapore will see the first of the bomb disposal lorries travel along the streets in practice. They have distinguishing marks, the front mudguards are painted a vivid red, and on the windscreen will be the letters B.D.U.—Bomb Disposal Unit.

Both Regulars and Volunteers are being trained by bomb disposal experts, men who since the beginning of the Battle for Britain have drawn the fangs of many unexploded bombs dropped on English cities by the Luftwaffe. The Singapore Volunteer Corps falls into line with the Regular Army in Malaya, in training men whose special and specific duty it would be to render safe unexploded bombs and time-bombs, thus minimising danger to lives and property.

Office assistants, civil and structural engineers, and quantity surveyors in Singapore—to mention just a few of the professions—are now undergoing training in bomb disposal. They are all members of the Singapore Bomb Disposal Section, Royal Engineers (Volunteers), which is the new title of the 40-year-old company of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, the Singapore Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

Malays Join Up as Drivers

Responding to a call for recruits for the Royal Army Service Corps, several hundred Malays recently joined up within a few days of recruiting lists opening and are being trained as motor mechanics and drivers. This quick answer to the call to service constitutes yet another example of the readiness with which the Malays, in common with other sections of the population, are contributing to the local war effort.

Several hundreds more Malays, it is understood, will be accepted in the near future. Service will last for the duration only, and the recruits will not be subject to transfer overseas.

The majority of Malays who have joined up are unmarried men from the villages and suburbs and are still in their teens. The recruits, who need not have a knowledge of English, will be trained to service motor vehicles and drive them, and will receive increasing rates of pay as they get promoted.

Owing to the large numbers of Malays being employed, arrangements are being considered to make it possible for those who are off duty on Fridays to attend the mosque service in town, and transport facilities are to be provided. There is also a proposal to set aside a portion of the barracks for use as a mosque, and to appoint a religious teacher to be attached to the mosque.

Sound Film of Anzac Club Opening

The opening of the Anzac Club recently in Singapore by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, was filmed with sound by the official cinematographers of the A.I.F. and will be released with the co-operation of the British Ministry of Information throughout the world in a newsreel. This, it is believed, is the first news sound film made in Singapore.

A recording of the ceremony was also made by the Singapore Broadcasting Station, and will be distributed in Australia.

There are two things I wish to say, said the Governor in declaring the club open. First of all I want to say thank you to the men from Australia and New Zealand for the way they have fitted in with life in Malaya. They have profoundly influenced the outlook of the people of this country towards the war. Wherever they have gone they have made friends, and when the time comes for them to move on, I know the whole of Malaya will miss them and be sorry to see them go.

And the other thing is that my thoughts tonight are not only with the men in Malaya but with their relations and friends, their wives and mothers, whom they have left behind. I hope that they, who are so far away, will understand that we are doing what we can for their men and will be cheered to know that they have in this club a place where they can be happy and comfortable in a country so different from their own."

New Quarters for Sailors

The possibility of the Naval Base in Singapore being used by an Allied fleet as well as our own has apparently been borne in mind in the construction of what is officially described as Fleet Shore Accommodation, the home of officers and men who come ashore during the period ships are being refitted, refuelled and revictualled.

There is plenty of room at the Naval Base for anybody and everybody, and the men of the Royal Navy consider that they are living in the finest Royal Navy barracks in the world, to quote one opinion. For the most part, the men who occupy the F.S.A. are Jack Tar will-o'-the-wisps. They arrive one day, sink with a sigh of relief into comfortable cots—such a welcome change from hammocks slung in the cramped confines of any naval vessel—and live ashore until their ship is ready for another journey to keep the seas open to British trade.

Political Control Of Censorship

Use of censorship to suppress criticism of the Government was condemned recently by Dr. Evatt, M.P., a Labour member of the Australian Advisory War Council. The practice, he said, had increased rapidly in the last three or four months.

Both censorship and newsprint rationing should be freed from political manipulation, he said. The question of newsprint rationing should be decided by an independent body rather than by Ministers.

Exposing Abuses

Under the present system, Ministers might be tempted to visit their wrath upon newspapers which had done their utmost to improve the administration of the war effort by exposing abuses and by offering constructive suggestions.

Alleged exercise of the consorship in an attempt to prevent publicity being given to a recent Parliamentary debate on the failure to provide the A.I.F. with adequate support and equipment in Greece and Crete would have been the culmination of a policy that was quite unjustifiable.

He pointed out that when there had been earlier criticism of the equipment position in Greece, the Government had tried to clamp down on newspapers.

Certain Sydney newspapers had been singled out for special attention by Ministers. At the same time, the English Press was being permitted to exercise its ordinary rights.

Concealing Blunders

"The itch to employ a blanket censorship order to prevent disclosure of administrative blunders, and to stifle criticism, is becoming aggravated," Dr. Evatt said.

"Criticism of inefficiency and bottlenecks in the Ministry of Munitions was so resented that a censorship instruction made it difficult to give illustrations of even the more notorious bungles.

"Then came the criticism of a Minister for his alleged association with a company exporting non-ferrous metals to Japan."

Next it was ordered that reports of an incident which took place between members of the House of Representatives over a recruiting challenge should be censored.

The proper course would have been to allow the Press to describe the incidents as it thought fit, making it subject, of course, to the ordinary law of defamation and fair comment.

"Criticism of the Greek and Crete campaign which was actually uttered in Parliament could not be published until, for all practical purposes, the news was stale.

Remedy For Abuses

"The remedy for these abuses of a law which is aimed solely at preventing disclosures of secret information, is never to permit use of the censorship unless it is reasonably clear that the national security is endangered."

Dr. Evatt said it was obvious that in none of the cases he had cited was the use of censorship justified. If newspapers in 1916 had not exposed the munitions lag in Britain, the last war probably would have been lost.

In Australia today, the position was much the same. It would not be remedied by the Minister for Information, Senator Foll, making a few changes in personnel. Political control of censorship should cease.

Senator Foll's suggestion that the Chief Censor should be kept at Canberra while Parliament is in session is an excellent illustration of the Government's approach to the question, Dr. Evatt added.

The House of Representatives has already recognized the Speaker's authority to exclude from Hansard military and naval intelligence which might be inimical to security.

In consenting to such an arrangement, members know that the Speaker would not dream of excising political criticism of the Government. What is good enough, and fair enough for publication in Hansard, should be published in the Press without censorship.

War on Malaria

A chemical preparation which, it is claimed, will save troops from malaria-carrying mosquitoes, has been perfected by Dr. Botha de Meillon, entomologist of the South African Institute for Medical Research, states the "Sydney Morning Herald."

When Dr. de Meillon had perfected his preparation, he covered his arm with it and thrust it into a cage in which he had bred a large number of anopheles mosquitoes. Not one mosquito ventured near his hand or arm. Then he thrust his other arm within the cage without protecting it with his preparation. It was at once attacked.

Dr. Meillon visited Yugoslavia and Italy before the war in connection with his work on malaria. Recently he cleared up the mystery of how Transvaal people who had not been near a malaria area for years suddenly went down with the fever. Painstaking investigations established that these unfortunates lived opposite a garage at which cars from a malaria area halted for petrol. This led to the discovery that infected mosquitoes had travelled some hundreds of miles as "passengers."

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

JAPAN AND SIBERIA

It is difficult to reconcile Japanese statements regarding their fidelity to the neutrality pact with Russia which Mr. Matsuoka signed during his visit to Moscow, and their other allegation that they would be gravely concerned over any attempt to assist Russia in her struggle with Germany which may be made by the despatch from the United States of war material to Vladivostok. It is quite obvious that anything in the nature of an attempt to prevent certain classes of goods reaching the Siberian port for the purpose of assisting the Russians would amount to a partial blockade and as such would amount to an act of war. While still claiming loyalty to the Tripartite Alliance, Japan has up to the present refrained from entering the war on the side of the Axis, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that, given certain conditions, she might adopt a policy which would amount to active assistance of the Germans in their fight with Russia and consequently reduce the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact to another scrap of paper.

Developments in Manchoukuo suggest that the Japanese are making military dispositions in preparation against future eventualities. It may be claimed that these movements are purely defensive, but the possibility of the Japanese taking action against the Maritime Provinces is not one which can lightly be disregarded. There appears to be some division of opinion in Japan as to whether the policy of southward expansion should have preference over an adventure in the north. Pursuance of the former must inevitably lead to a clash with Great Britain and America in which event the results may prove very serious indeed for the Japanese. Adoption of the alternative and an attack upon Siberia would lead to a full scale war between the Russians and the Japanese, in which the former could employ very considerable strength. It has always been the Russian policy to maintain its Siberian army as a distinct unit from that in European Russia, and it is claimed to be self-supporting in all details. There is no evidence to suggest that there has as yet been any severe drain upon the Siberian forces as reinforcement for the armies in the west.

It is consequently believed that the Russians have in their Far Eastern possession somewhere in the neighbourhood of a million men, well equipped, well trained and of a quality which the Japanese have already had opportunities to appreciate. What the Japanese have in Manchoukuo is at present unknown and they are maintaining the closest secrecy, but it is considered doubtful whether, in view of Japanese commitments elsewhere, in China and in the South, they can dispose of a similar strength. The danger to Japan of any attempt to grab the Maritime Provinces lies chiefly in the closeness of Vladivostok and its environs to the large cities of Japan. Air-raids against the major Japanese cities is a contingency which the Japanese have to face and unless they could seize the coast of Siberia for a considerable distance from Vladivostok northwards the danger to Japan's industrial and war production areas would indeed be great.

Nor is it clear exactly what would be the position of Great Britain and the United States either in the event of a Japanese attempt to prevent war materials being despatched to Russia via Vladivostok or an actual onslaught on Siberia. It is claimed that the Russo-British alliance centres only around the struggle in western Russia, but developments might be such as to bring about an extension of that understanding. Nevertheless it is clear that Japanese interference with American goods, destined to assist Russia would, on the one hand, be a definite breach of the neutrality she is pledged to vis-à-vis of Russia, and, on the other, would amount to an act of war against the United States. It is possible that prudent counsels will prevail at Tokyo despite the strong influence of the extremists, but there is a very real danger that Japan may be induced to take such steps as would involve her in a struggle from which, humanly speaking, she could not hope to emerge successful. But that is her affair and her decision will be awaited with very considerable interest.

RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY

The correspondence in connection with a recent leading article in this journal entitled "An Unhappy Speech" is now closed. Issue was quickly taken with the writer of that article by AMERICAN CATHOLIC who while admitting "A Catholic would agree with much that was published in" it, found it in general to be "quite offensive." He professed to find venom in it, where none was intended. It was a plain straight criticism of a reported speech of the Pope, but, if AMERICAN CATHOLIC considers what was written to be venomous, then it would seem to follow that all criticism of the Pope must come under that head. This journal does not consider His Holiness to be any more above criticism than say the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the head of any other faith, and it has not hesitated in the past to comment adversely upon the sayings, or doings of the Archbishop when it has considered itself justified in so doing. Hitler's opinion of the Roman Catholic Church was quoted for the purpose of showing what are the real thoughts of this latest discovered defender of Christendom, a man who was its avowed enemy until he had to cast round for some excuse for his treacherous attack on Soviet Russia.

With the statement of AMERICAN CATHOLIC —"As everyone knows, Britain is fighting first and foremost for survival, not for Christianity"—there will be a certain agreement, but it needs to be remembered that the survival of Christianity itself, in view of all that is known about the Nazis' intentions regarding religion, depends upon the victory of the democracies. Should they be defeated Christianity is doomed. That is an issue which has to be faced by every section of the Christian faith. The spiritual values which they cherish are menaced as they have never been before, and in the light of that AMERICAN CATHOLIC's boast that "The Pope has remained, and will remain splendidly neutral from a political standpoint," reads strangely. Can the head of any great church remain politically or otherwise neutral when the very faith for which he stands is threatened by evil men as Christianity is today? By resort to some form of casuistry it now seems possible to answer such a question in the affirmative.

The history of the Papacy shows that the Pontiffs did not always follow such an epicene policy. Countries or their rulers were rebuked when in the opinion of the Pope they had sinned. King John was excommunicated and England suffered for his wrongdoing until the interdict was raised, the Emperor Henry IV had to take the road to Canossa to humble himself before Gregory VII. Whether the Popes were right or wrong in their decisions, they at least applied their authority with a boldness in defence of the Church which in later years appears to have given way to a weak pretence at neutrality, political or otherwise, which must obviously weaken the divine authority which the Roman Catholic Church professes to exercise through its head. On the very best of grounds it is alleged that as between good and evil there can be no neutrality. Hitler and his following have shown themselves to be animated by evil concepts. The blood of innocent millions cries to the very heavens of the iniquities which have been practised. Millions living fear lest Hitler's unlikely success should introduce an era of appalling sin.

Yet AMERICAN CATHOLIC speaks of splendid neutrality from a political standpoint. It is not with the Pope as a politician or a diplomat that the world is very much concerned at the moment. That he is pre-eminent in both those departments is readily admitted. But it is as the head of a Church, as the upholder of right that he is thought of. The ordinary man in the street, whose arguments are not of the Euclidean sort based upon dogmatic axioms, wants to know where the Pope stands. There is no question of bludgeoning him into becoming the henchman of Churchill or Hitler, but the world is justified in thinking that surely in this struggle His Holiness should give more of a lead than he is doing, or on the other hand refrain from statements which can be construed as favouring the professed enemy of religion. If neutrality is preferred, then it must be the completest possible, for anything which can be taken, even indirectly, as favouring the forces of darkness is a betrayal of the forces of light. Admit all that the Bolsheviks have done against the Christian faith; consider what Hitler himself has done. At the most the struggle between them involves neither an attack on, nor defence of Christianity. It is in fact no more than a conflict between two irreligious systems.

New Ferry For Planes

The United States will now ferry bombers across the southern Pacific to West Africa, whence they can be flown to the fronts in the Middle East or even the Far East without very much difficulty. This means that the British forces in the Middle East will have the advantage of direct and constant reinforcements for their air arm, which formerly had to rely upon planes flown from Britain. It may also be taken to mean that the Air Ministry is so satisfied with the present growing strength of the Air Force at Home that it feels it can afford to send planes direct to their destinations on other fronts, where undoubtedly sufficient facilities to arm and supply these planes have been created. Since American bombers have hitherto been flown across the Atlantic to Britain unarmed, and have had to be fitted with British guns on their arrival, it would appear that the R.A.F. now have at their disposal in the Middle East factories which can do this work equally as well as those in Britain. This is important if true. It means that the Allies have consolidated a base in the Middle East from which forces can operate, if necessary, without dependence upon the Home country. This, it is known, has been one of the objectives of the wider war plan. It has always been an aim to build up sources of supply in the eastern sections of the British Empire which would enable armies fighting there to provide themselves with all the necessary equipment, without outside assistance. To this end the munitions industries in Australia and India have been enormously expanded. If the Nazis ever manage to penetrate to the Middle East—say, to Iran—the importance of this independent munitions supply will be enormously increased. And the fact that the R.A.F. in the Middle East can rely upon a continuous stream of planes which do not have to cross the difficult and dangerous Nazi-controlled areas between the Middle East and Britain will be of the great assistance.

Hitler Goes Cuckoo?

All of the reports about the happenings to the leaders of the Nazi Party in Germany which have been circulating in the world for the past few weeks have been interesting, if not always believable. The fact remains, however, that the only certain thing known about any of the more important of the Nazi hierarchy is that Rudolf Hess is in a British concentration camp. Reports about Goering have been conflicting. One stated that he also was in a concentration camp—but in Germany. Another said that he was still directing the Luftwaffe, or what is left of it. The latest declares that he has had his legs blown off during a British raid on a German aerodrome. These reports are intriguing, though not very informative, and it may be deduced without taking many risks that Goering is probably sulking in one of his many palatial residences, and possibly expanding the already enormous area he possesses for the reception of even more decorations. At all events, something seems to have happened to him which is not altogether in the run of the usual experiences of the Nazi No. 2. What it is, only time will show. It may, of course, be not unconnected with the report which the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent in Switzerland has got hold of and which concerns Hitler's mental condition. According to this report, Hitler has been forced to leave the Russian front and retire to Berchtesgaden for examination by prominent alienists. These experts of the "loony bin" are said to have agreed that Hitler must not be told "any bad news." The report is reproduced elsewhere in this paper "for what it is worth." It has been the opinion of many persons who have followed the career of Der Führer in private that alienists ought to have been called in long ago. If this had been done in the early 1920's, the world might have been saved much travail.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 18.—I have been having some interesting experiences with a Whitely's Owlet which throw some light on the bird's habits. La Touche says it is a day Owl (frequenting orchards, gardens etc.)—but I feel I must differ from this statement, for if this bird habitually fed by day, our gardens would have no peace....as this story will relate. An Owlet has waked me every night for a week past, visiting my trees about 4 a.m. (which is really 3 o'clock) to give its famous performance—a series of loud cries something between a laugh and a shriek: last night I heard its "Oo-loo-oo-loo" call in the distance at 3.30 and was therefore quite ready for its usual visit which took place at 4.30. Later, when I was dressing in broad daylight, I heard every Bulbul in the garden giving its warning rattle: from the verandah I soon descried the Owlet sitting solemnly out on a bare branch being sworn at and mobbed by every bird in the garden: as usual the Owlet merely sat in a hunched-up attitude, with feathers bristled out, but otherwise took no notice of its attackers. To say that pandemonium had broken out is no exaggeration, for it certainly sounded as if all the demons of the air were let loose. To make matters worse a pair of shrikes joined the party to add their strident "wark-wark-wark" to the rattling of the bulbuls: finally one shrike with tail cocked up and head stretched out flew straight at the Owlet as if to strike it....which was apparently too much for the marauder which sailed hastily away followed by a string of small birds until it was out of sight. So now I am pretty certain that Whitely's Owlet is not a day feeder, for if it were, our gardens would be uninhabitable: but I also want to know, where *does* a poor Owlet go to when it wants a nice quiet rest?—E.S.W.

He who does not provide for his own house, St. Paul says, "is worse than an infidel"; and I think he who provides only for his own house is just equal with an infidel.—*Dean Swift.*

* * *

There is something which hurts our best feelings in the success of a man whom we heartily despise. It seems to imply, which is intolerable, that our penetration has been at fault, or that merit—that is to say, our own conspicuous ability—is liable to be outstripped in this world by imposture.—*Leslie Stephen.*

* * *

It is difficult to imagine with what obstinacy truths which one's mind perceives almost by intuition will be rejected by another; and how many artifices must be practised to procure admission for the most evident propositions into understandings frightened by their novelty, or hardened against them by accidental prejudice; it can scarcely be conceived how frequently in these extemporaneous controversies, the dull will be subtle and the acute absurd; how often stupidity will elude the force of argument, by involving itself in its own gloom; and mistaken ingenuity will weave artful fallacies, which reason can scarcely find means to disentangle. —*Samel Johnson.*

FINANCIAL WIZARD

The financial nerve centre of the world today lies neither in Wall Street nor in Lombard Street. It resides in a huge colonnaded building covering about two square blocks on Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue, to the right of the White House, writes Elliott V. Bell in the "Christian Science Monitor." This is the United States Treasury, whose hard-working officials have the responsibility not merely of financing our own defence programme, but as a result of the lease-lend law are virtually charged with maintaining the solvency of Britain, Canada, China and the whole international community of democratic nations. Directing head of this great effort is a tall, baldish, solemn faced gentlman farmer of 50, Henry Morgenthau, jun., the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

As Mr. Morgenthau conceives his task, it is not merely to raise the taxes and the loans which will finance the arsenal of democracy. Beyond that it is to conduct this great financial effort so as to preserve the essential character of our capitalist democracy, fend off the ever-menacing danger of inflation and hold together the structure of world currency systems against the day of economic reconstruction when the war is over. Mr. Morgenthau has a firm and deep-rooted faith in capitalism. Given the necessary safeguard to protect the little fellow, he says it is still the best system that we know anything about. He believes that we can and will come through this difficult period without a runaway inflation. But looking ahead to the problems before us, he sees just one paramount job that must be put before everything else.

"The first job that faces the world to-day," he says, "is to lick Hitler. That must come before everything else. That must be done first."

Talking about his job he is at his best. It is then that he seems to break through the quiet reserve that is his characteristic. He becomes more animated, more vehement. And it is then that one gets the clue to the man. Neither by training nor by force of personality is he the popular conception of a Secretary of the Treasury, but by sheer dogged determination to master the problems of the office and to drive himself and his associates he has surmounted the difficulties of his own early lack of experience. Taking hold at a time when the United States was barely emerging from the greatest financial panic in its history, a time when the dollar was unstable and when many experienced financiers thought a drastic inflation was inevitable, he has brought the Treasury through to the point where it is today.

Under his direction the dollar has been stabilized and established as the strongest currency in the world, the enormous deficits of the past eight years have been financed at exceedingly low rates of interest, monetary and economic collaboration among the democratic nations has been established and enormous powers over the financial and economic life of the nation have been concentrated in the hands of the government. The chief financial officer of an administration that has spent more money than any other and has increased the national debt to unprecedented levels, Henry Morgenthau has also been the chief advocate in that administration of government economies. His greatest ambition, probably, would have been to achieve a balanced budget.

When Mr. Roosevelt ran for the Governorship of New York, Mr. Morgenthau became his advance agent on the up-State campaign tours, going ahead to arrange for reception committees, see that a good turnout was asssured for meetings and that all arrangements were in order. With the election of Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau became New York's Commissioner of Conservation, and when his friend went to the White House in 1933 he was brought to Washington as an adviser on farm questions and to head the Farm Credit Administration.

Virtual Secretaryships

Mr. Morgenthau went to the Treasury in the Autumn of 1933 as Under-Secretary, a post that was equivalent to the Secretaryship, because William H. Woodin, the Secretary, was already desperately ill and unable to give much of his time or energy to the job. Following Mr. Woodin's death he became Secretary, and the generally unflattering assumption was that he had been given the job either as a temporary stopgap or because the President really wanted to be his own Secretary of the Treasury and was using his old and faithful friend merely as a figurehead. That was the legend and it still persists, although it scarcely squares with all the facts. The truth is that the post of Secretary of the Treasury is far too complex and man-killing to be added to the other great burdens of the Presidency, and, in practice, the Treasury Department under Secretary Morgenthau has been among the most autonomous departments of the government.

Few people realize the full ramification of the Treasury's duties. Apart from the collection of customs and of internal revenues, and the flotation and payment of loans, the Treasury includes within its province the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving, which produce the coin and currency of the country; the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and (in ordinary times) the Coast Guard. In recent years its duties have been greatly enlarged to include such functions as the management of the Stabilization Fund, the control of some $4,400,000,000 of foreign assets which have been frozen and the whole complex problem of collaborating with Britain in the purchase of war materials under the lease-lend law.

The direction of this vast field of activity, specially in these days of world crisis, is an enormous job. It calls for hard work, long hours and everlasting application to the problems in hand. These are precisely the outstanding impressions one gets from a visit to the Treasury. The long, cool marble-tiled corridors of the great Treasury Building, with their old-fashioned gilt pilasters, give little sense of the pressure of work that is going on. But behind the white-shuttered doors that line these corridors the Treasury's financial experts are working long hours, shaping tax proposals, pushing the defence savings bond campaign, planning new securities issues, watching the developments in the money market and the flow of capital in and out of the country, keeping a jump or two ahead of the enormous and swelling demand for funds to meet the expanding programme of national defence and aid to Britain. And Mr. Morgenthau bosses that job.

IN PARENTHESIS

All a Dream

WIFE: So you kissed your stenographer, eh?
Hubby: You're dreaming!
Wife: No, dear. You were!

* * *

Get Going

"WHEN are you leaving this one-horse town?"
"The first."
"The first of what?"
"The first chance I get."

* * *

Explicit

PAT got a job in a railway station. When the first train came in, however, he forgot the name of the station, so he called out:
"Here ye are for where ye are going. All in there for here, come out."

* * *

Even Terms

WHEN Charles M. Schwab was active in the management of the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburgh, a railway promoter called to contract for rails for a proposed new railroad. Schwab quoted the price for steel rails, $30 a ton, which was satisfactory. The reputation of the firm was sufficient guarantee of quality, so nothing remained to be decided but the terms.

The customer asked Schwab if the steel company would accept bonds in the new road as payment. To his surprise Schwab readily assented.

"On what basis?" queried the buyer.

"Fifty-fifty," said Schwab. "A ton of bonds for a ton of rails."

* * *

First Flush

"SEE how the bride is blushing?"
"Go on, man. That's not a blush. That's the first flush of victory."

* * *

Depends

SUMMER boarder: "What a beautiful view that is!"
Farmer: "Maybe. But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it, and pay taxes on it, it wouldn't look so pretty."

* * *

Big Secret

AN English friend of ours recently got a rather peremptory summons asking him to call at Scotland Yard. The inspector who received him explained that it was about a cable sent to him from the United States. "This reference to 'E.S.U.,'" he said. "What does that mean?" Our friend said it stood for the English-Speaking Union, hardly restraining himself from adding "of course." "And just who," the inspector asked, "is the brains behind the E.S.U.?"—"New Yorker."

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Dodgers Just Scrape 6-5 Win From Bucs; Double Victory Pushes Reds to Third Place

New York, Aug. 18.

THOUGH playing erratic defensive ball the Brooklyn Dodgers managed to nose out the Pittsburgh Pirates 6 to 5 today and slightly increase their scant lead over the idle St. Louis Cardinals.

Rain washed out two of the three games scheduled in the junior circuit and in the lone contest the faltering Cleveland Indians increased their losing streak to four games when they dropped a 4 to 2 decision to the Washington Senators.

The capital city club won the game with a three run rally in the third frame. Steve Sundra was on the mound and turned back the Indians with seven hits.

Reds Still in Running

Cincinnati's Reds scored a double victory over the Phillies today to climb into third place and show they were still contenders for the National League pennant. With a month of play remaining, the Reds are ten games behind the Brooklyn Dodgers and nine behind the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Reds took the opener by the landslide score of 13 to 5 and then rallied in the eighth to eke out a 5 to 4 win in the night cap. In the first game the Reds scored only five earned runs because the Phillies set a record for the season by making eight errors. Ten of the Cincinnati runs were scored in the first two innings. Harry Craft was the hero of the second game, clouting out a homer in the seventh with two Reds on base. Nick Etten of the Phillies also homered.

Reiser Homers in Tight Spot

Brooklyn stayed in first place when Harold Reiser produced a circuit drive in the ninth innings to break the deadlock and give the Dodgers a 6 to 1 decision. Joe Medwick connected with his 16th homer of the season earlier in the game.

The Dodgers nicked four Pirate hurlers for a dozen hits but in turn played erratic defensive ball which nearly cost them the game.

The Chicago Cubs suffered a double setback, losing the first game to the New York Giants 6 to 4 and the second half of the bargain day bill 7 to 1.

Giants' Hurlers in Fettle

The twin bill was featured by brilliant hurling by the Giant moundsmen. In the second game Cliff Melton allowed only four hits while Hal Schumacher hurled seven hit ball in the opener.

Catcher Harry Danning won the opener with his double and single which brought in three runs. Phil Cavaretta and Lus Stringer hit homers for the Cubs.

In the second game Morris Arnovich, Bill Jurges and Norman Young helped the Giants win by contributing homers.

Box scores:—

American League

(NIGHT GAME)

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	9	1
Cleveland	2	7	0

Batteries: Sundra and Early; Gromek, Eisenstat and Desautels.

National League

Chicago	4	7	0
New York	6	8	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Passeau and McCullough; Schumacher and Danning.			
Cincinnati	13	14	2
Philadelphia	5	11	8
(first game)			
Batteries: Moore, Beggs and West; Beck, Hughes, Harman and Warren.			
Cincinnati	5	8	
Philadelphia	4	9	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Thompson and Lombardi; Podgajny and Livingston.			
Chicago	1	4	1
New York	7	13	0
(second game)			
Batteries: French and Scheffning; Melton and Hartnett.			
Pittsburgh	5	9	1
Brooklyn	6	12	1
Batteries: Lanning, Wickie, Dietz, Butcher, Lopez and Baker; Fitzsimmons, Casey and Franks, Owen.—United Press.			

The Inside Story Of Paavo Nurmi

In writing his memories of the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920, Joe Binks, ex-holder of the Mile Record, has a special word to say of Paavo Johannes Nurmi. In 1920, Nurmi was unknown except to the Finns themselves. Joe Binks writes as follows in the "News of the World":—

"Who is Nurmi?" I asked my old friend, Hannes Kohlehmainen, when I arrived in Antwerp, and he surprised me very much by saying that Nurmi would win his three Olympic events, and, later, would beat all his (Kohlehmainen's) world's records.

Kohlehmainen would win the marathon.

So this marvel had it all mapped out—just like that. The thought of defeat never came to him at all, and he was wrong only with the 5,000 metres final.

My readers are familiar with Nurmi's subsequent long list of amazing records, so I will give them an idea how he really started his career.

9-Min. Mile at Nine

Born at Abo on June 13, 1897, Nurmi actually joined a boys' club at the age of nine, the coach being a lad of 18.

Although Nurmi found his fellow-members much older, he was able to follow their pace for cross-country training, and could run a mile in nine minutes.

Nurmi's father was a poor carpenter, who had been suffering for years with a weak heart. He died in 1910, and Paavo at 13, the oldest of five children, became the family's main support.

Spartan Living

At 15 he was apprenticed as a mechanic and worked tremendously hard.

He became a vegetarian, would not touch tea or coffee, nor smoke.

Nurmi went to bed regularly at an early hour, and every Sunday took a long country walk alone.

He kept up this mode of living for several years, and then found that his powers of endurance were great. So back to running he went and joined the Abo club—which he has never left.

He found that his weight had gone up, so he tried middle-distance running, and, with watch in hand, studied regularity of pace, perfecting his stride week after week.

Kohlehmainen was now coaching him, and in 1919 allowed him to try his first open competition. Nurmi won over three miles in 15 min. two miles in 9.40, and six inside 32 min. all easily accomplished.

So, you see, Nurmi thrived upon years of slow and easy training spins, just as Arthur Newton did. Not until 1920 did Nurmi try the Finnish championships, and then he easily won the 1,500 metres in 4.5 5-10, and 5,000 metres in 15.0 5-10.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	80	39	.672
Chicago	62	55	.530
Boston	60	55	.522
Cleveland	59	55	.518
Detroit	53	63	.457
Philadelphia	51	63	.447
Washington	48	65	.425
St. Louis	47	65	.420

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	73	40	.646
St. Louis	72	41	.637
Cincinnati	62	49	.559
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545
New York	56	55	.505
Chicago	49	67	.422
Boston	46	66	.411
Philadelphia	31	81	.277

—United Press.

Estimated Receipts of P.G.A. Tournament Is Set at $30,000

The gate receipts for the 24th P. G. A. tournament at Cherry Hills have been estimated unofficially at $30,000.

The professional Golfers' Association was given a check for $15,000 almost a month in advance of the meet. Approximately 3,600 season tickets were sold at $7.50 each and an additional 2,000 spectators bought daily tickets at prices ranging from $1 to $2.

Expenses, including the advance to the P. G. A. were estimated at approximately $23,000. Vic Ghezzi, the new champion, won $1,100 in prize money and the runner-up and defending title-holder, Byron Nelson, received $600. Ghezzi defeated defending champion Nelson in 38 holes to win his first major tournament

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Cricket Club

Stragglers (v. Parsees, Saturday, 1.45 p.m., S.C.C. Ground, League):—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.), J. B. Brown, W. V. K. Chadwick, A. J. Harvey, J. C. Jenkins, H. E. Orr, T. C. G. Pearson, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, R. A. Weidman. Reserves: T. H. Wood, L. M. Wilson, A. Lingard. Umpire: P. J. Hart. Scorer: H. W. Brown.

Wanderers (v. Police, Saturday, 1.45 p.m., Police Ground, League):—D. W. Leach (Capt.), G. S. Dunkley, E. R. Duckitt, G. B. Elliot, A. Graham, W. Marsay, F. Marshall, K. M. Pate, R. U. Reynolds, L. F. Stokes, L. Underwood. Reserves: G. C. Large, R. C. Corfield. Umpire: Rev. F. W. Weaver. Scorer: F. J. Sanver.

A. Lingard's XI (v. H. A. Crickmer's XI, Sunday, 1.45 p.m., S.C.C. Ground, Friendly):—A. Lingard (Capt.), L. C. Banks, W. Brankin, R. Blix, R. C. Corfield, J. C. Greenfield, P. H. Knight, A. W. Pettit, F. A. Pitts, W. B. Sim, L. M. Wilson.

H. A. Crickmer's XI:—H. A. Crickmer (Capt.), R. Gates, S. A. Grew, G. T. Gambling, S. V. Gash, G. C. Large, D. O. Milne-Day, R. F. Scott, J. A. G. D. Smith (Capt. Umpireby, T. H. Wood. Reserves for both sides: K. T. Plemons, F. P. Kale, W. F. Watton, R. A. Black, W. Marsay, A. R. Turner. Umpire: J. B. Brown. L. Underwood. Scorer: R. G. Penfold.

Rail Hugger is Hindu Spy

Charles S. Howard's Hindu Spy, a three-year-old filly, is seen above clinging to the rail while turning into the stretch as she leads the field in the fourth race at Hollywood Park. Edna Greenock follows on the rail.

Peace in English Soccer League May Be Restored

Derby, Aug. 19.

If complete peace comes to end the football war of recent weeks, it will mean a busy week for officials as following a meeting yesterday, it was agreed that the President of the Football League, Mr. W. O. Cuff, and Mr. W. J. Cearns should meet representatives of the London Clubs probably on August 22 to discuss an alternative scheme, and English football is due to start eight days later.

There is no need to re-tell how the trouble started, beyond the fact that the London Clubs objected, on grounds of lengthy travel, to the Football League arrangements and formed their own league among 11 clubs together with five near-London sides. These 16 clubs thereupon surrendered their membership of the League, but an alternative scheme whereby the Londoners took in other southern clubs brought about peace moves.

Friendly Meeting Held

Yesterday, Mr. George Allison, representing London, travelled to Derby to meet League representatives, and a very friendly discussion of the difficulties took place. The president made certain proposals, stating that the suggested addition of other clubs would be operative only in the first half of the season.

In the second half teams would be free to make their own arrangements when the first ten matches would rank as qualifying for the League War Cup, for which all London Clubs are re-instated.

Restoration of Membership

Adoption of these proposals would result in immediate restoration of the southern clubs to membership of the League and would not interfere with the London War Cup already arranged.

In order that the matter can be placed before the London Clubs in detail, Mr. Cuff and Mr. Cearns have consented to meet the Londoners when a more detailed explanation of the compromise proposals can be given.—Reuter.

Choy Advances in U.S. Tennis

Chestnut Hills, Aug. 18.

William Choy of China and Gilbert Hall of New York won their first-round match today in the National men's doubles tennis championships.

They defeated Platt Spencer and Norman Drake, both of Brookline, Mass., by the score: 6-2; 6-3; 6-3.—United Press.

News of Cricketers

The death on active service is announced of Sub.-Lieut. Eric John Hopkins Dixon, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm, at the age of 25. He was an Oxford Cricket Blue and captained the Oxford team against Cambridge in 1939 and subsequently played for Northamptonshire.

Harold Gimblett, the Somerset and England Test Cricketer, now serving with the Auxiliary Fire Service, had a fortunate escape during a recent heavy raid on Bristol when in charge of a trailer pump squad. Two of his men were killed and one severely injured, but Gimblett escaped unhurt.

Hekking-Chie Rivalry to Be Revived in Heats Today

KEEN competition should be witnessed in the heats for three Shanghai swimming championships today at the A.S.F. pool—particularly in the 440 yards free style event—where R. Hekking and T. S. Chie are expected to renew their thrilling battle of last Saturday. These two swimmers are head and shoulders above the other entrants and there is no question that the championship will rest between them.

Although Hekking managed to oust his Chinese rival last Saturday at the A.S.F. gala by a touch in the 220, swimming experts believe that the superior stamina of Chie will prove the winning factor in the longer race, particularly as Hekking is the victim of a weak heart. Today's heats, therefore, should prove an excellent criterion of the rival's form in this event, unless both are drawn in the same heat—in which case, of course, they will probably be content to reserve their energy for the finals.

Breast Stroke Certainty

The men's 200 yards breast stroke is a certainty for O. Grebenschikoff, but the 150 yards back stroke should see a close tussle between Ernie Smith, Olaf Strand and C. C. Wang.

Heats will be held in only these three events, as the other two championships the ladies' 100 yards free style and the junior 220 yards free style, have drawn only two entrants apiece. The heats will be held at the A.S.F. pool, starting at 6 p.m. and competitors are reminded that they are required to attend punctually or they will be disqualified.

Entrants for the five events scheduled for this Saturday are as follows:—

Ladies' 100 Yards Free Style:—Misses L. Hekking and Ling Mei-ling.

Juniors' 220 Yards Free Style:—C. Butt and E. Hyatt.

Men's 440 Yards Free Style:—R. Hekking, T. S. Chie, I. Grebenschikoff, A. Griffiths, G. Stephen, C. L. Wen and R. Leoni.

Men's 200 Yards Breast Stroke:—A. Grebenschikoff, Paul Chung, S. K. Chung, J. Turner, Cheng Shing-fu and D. Maher.

Men's 150 Yards Back Stroke:—V. Matiuk, H. Ballerand, C. C. Wang, O. Strand, E. Smith and Paul Cheng.

It is to be regretted that the venue of the approaching gala has been changed from the C.S.F. to the A.S.F. owing to the inability of the former club to sponsor the meet through their present labour difficulties. Together with the change of venue, it was decided by the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association that the gala will be held at 5 p.m. since the A.S.F., having just completed one successful gala, cannot be expected to stage another affair of a similar nature at night.

Admission to the finals on Saturday, therefore, will be strictly limited to special invitations only and not open to the public owing to lack of accommodation. Only the five championships will be run off—there will be no supplementary events.

The S.A.S.A. have also decided to adopt the following set of dives for the men's and ladies' diving championships to be held at the Foreign "Y" Gala, September 6:—

Men

FOUR COMPULSORY DIVES

1. Front jack-nift, running (degree of difficulty 1.3).
2. Back somersault, tuck (1.6).
3. Isander, half-gainer, standing (1.7).
4. Forward somersault, running, tuck (1.4.)

And four optional dives (at the competitor's discretion).

Ladies

THREE COMPULSORY DIVES

1. Swallow dive, running. (1.1).
2. Back sommersault, standing. (1.6).
3. Plain back dive, open. (1.4.)

And three optional dives (at the competitor's discretion).

Sons Follow Fathers In Aussie Baseball

Baseball in Australia and particularly in Sydney, has been remarkable for the manner it has been carried on by many families. Sons have followed their father's famous or less-famous examples with marked success for many years until it has grown to be more or less an accepted principle.

The latest example of this is that of C. Emmerick, son of A. Emmerick, the former St. George first-baseman. The father was recognized as the greatest custodian of the first-base that Australia has produced, although closely rivalled by the late E. Abigail, and when he played for Australia against the Stanford University and the Multnomah Athletic Club in Sydney in 1928 and 1929, he was invited to visit the United States to take up the game professionally.

Brilliant Double Play

His 15-year-old son created something like a record for one of his age by representing the New South Wales Junior Union against New South Wales in the patriotic carnival at Marrickville Oval. Strangely enough, he played at second base, but displayed such remarkable aptitude and skill, that a great future is expected for him. One "double play" which he initiated in the fourth innings that trapped two veteran State players was brilliantly and speedily executed and was the outstanding fielding accomplishment of the day.

Young Emmerick plays with a team in the St. George association, and three years ago earned his initial representation with the New South Wales schoolboys' team against Victoria. He has an elder brother who is another five player and was a candidate for selection at third base for the Union team.

Meet Wojtkiewicz Wojciechowicz

Fun ahead for American football writers and announcers. Wojtkiewicz Wojciechowicz has enrolled at the College of the Pacific hoping to play under Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg.

He says he's a brother of Alex Wojciechowicz, Fordham All-America centre in 1939. His friends call him "Bow Wow."

To the Victor

Local swimming champions this year will be awarded a tangible momento of their prowess in the shape of a silver medal, a reproduction of which appears above. To the runners-up will go a similar medal in bronze. These medals will be awarded in addition to the standard challenge trophies which have been presented for certain events.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Who Will Hit the Ball? Neither

Kinloch (nearest the camera) is seen reaching for the ball and has a slight advantage over Striker, but neither will hit the ball as Striker has hooked Kinloch's stick. This action picture was taken at the Race Course on Saturday when the Grasshoppers narrowly defeated Meadowbrook in a Tyro Cup polo match by 4-3.

In the Dugout....

FROM a financial point of view, at least, prospects of a World Series between the Yankees and Dodgers are quite alluring, to put it mildly. Particularly so if the clubs follow the proposal of a New York critic and play all games at Yankee Stadium. As the vast plant on the banks of the Harlem River seats 70,000, which is 38,000 more than can be accommodated at Ebbets Field, the advisability of a shift to the American League stronghold of all Brooklyn contests is easily apparent.

The World Series attendance record was established in 1926 when the Cardinals and Yankees drew 328,051 to seven games at New York and St. Louis. The largest single game crowd filed into Yankee Stadium on Oct. 4, 1936, to watch the Yanks and Giants. Given a break in the weather, the Dodgers and Yanks of '41 would probably eclipse both of these marks.

Fans Benefit

There will be those who will insist that if the Dodgers win the National League pennant by playing their home games at Ebbets Field, they should keep their World Series dates on the same grounds. But even the Brooklyn fans, who are the most loyal in the business, would benefit by the shift to the Bronx.

If New York and Brooklyn reach the next classic, the first two contests will be played—according to the original World Series schedule—in the American League city Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2. The third, fourth and fifth will belong to Brooklyn. Unless inclement weather interrupts the card, the fourth and fifth will fall on Saturday and Sunday—the biggest days in a baseball week. Imagine, therefore, how many disappointed Dodger fans there will be if only 32,000 could be accommodated on each of those days at Ebbets Field! And all the while Yankee Stadium, with its 70,000 seats would be empty.

Choice Seats Reserved

Another angle which the average fan forgets is this. Although the seating capacity of Ebbets Field is about 32,000, only several thousand less that number are available to the public. Choice blocks of seats on each side of the field are set aside for all other big league clubs, so that any players or officials desiring to attend will not be faced with the ticket problem. The minor leagues, headquarters of the National and American leagues, and the Commissioner's office are also cared for. After these gentlemen and their ladies are happy, and stray "duckets" are turned back for public sale. But this rarely happens.

A shift to the Stadium would satisfy both the rich and the poor. At Ebbets Field there are approximately 3,500 bleacher seats, where the man with a $1.10 can sit. At the Stadium there are 17,500 seats for the same fellow. Then, of course, if you prefer the $6.60 top price, there naturally are more of those, also, in the Yankee plant. Ticket distribution would be more simple for the Dodger management. Transportation facilities to the Stadium are far better than those to Ebbets Field. The decision lies with Larry MacPhail.

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POPULAR SYMPHONIC CONCERT
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Magnificent Sets—Lovely Girls

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TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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Mingling Burlesque with Eccentric Comedy and Slapstick
The Great Lover Puts On His Most Amazing Performance!
If Anyone Else Had Done It, It Might Have Meant A Libel Suit, But What Is There To Do When A Man Guys Himself!
IT'S NUTS!
John Barrymore
IN THE SIDE-SPLITTING LAUGH SMASH
IT'S FUNNY!
THE GREAT PROFILE
with MARY BETH HUGHES · GREGORY RATOFF
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SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES AT CATHAY, GRAND, NANKING OR AT SAM LAZARO BROTHERS!

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A Gaily Romantic Comedy, with Many New and Exciting Angles!
ANNE SHIRLEY
"WEST POINT WIDOW"
It didn't take the kid to tip this young doctor off . . . his heart told him this West Point widow was for him.
A Paramount Picture with
RICHARD CARLSON
Richard Denning · Frances Gifford
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Directed by Robert Siodmak

Battle of Matapan Described By Officer on Destroyer

A FIRST-HAND description of the Battle of Matapan, in which the Italian Navy was crippled by the British Navy and the Fleet Air Arm, has just been received in Shanghai from a naval officer who was formerly on the China Station and who married a well-kown Shanghai girl. What began simply as another high speed cruise ended in a most thrilling sea fight in which darkness intensified the perils and the adventures. Extracts from the officer's letter follow :—

So much has been published about the battle of Matapan, that I cannot see any harm in telling you about it from our own point of view. You will have heard (ad nauseam!) over the wireless, the general scheme of the battle, so I won't say anything more about it.

When we left harbour on March 27, and steamed at 20 knots to the north-west, we had in our own minds very little hope of anything more than the usual high-speed chase, with the enemy easily outdistancing us, and giving us time to give them very little punishment.

Planes Leave Formidable

But it was rather thrilling to see the torpedo bombers leaving the Formidable, and wondering what they would accomplish. Three small groups of them were flown off during the day, and through glasses you could easily see the torpedoes tucked under their tummies.

Throughout the day (Friday) we got several reports, and when we heard that the Vittorio Veneto was damaged and slowed down our hopes began to rise. In the afternoon we thought there might possibly be a chance of sighting some of the Italian rearguard, so we remained at action stations, and hoisted battle ensigns. At the upper yard-arm we had the white ensign, and at the masthead the "Commonwealth Blue"—the starred Blue Ensign of Australia.

However, nothing was sighted during the day, so we went back to our normal cruising stations. I had no night watch that night so turned in fairly early.

Alarms Ring

But at 9.50 the alarm bells sent us hurrying to action stations. When I got on to the bridge, I heard that the cruisers, who were ahead some miles, had sighted some darkened ships. After this things happened very quickly. I never actually saw the battle fleet open fire. We sighted five dark shapes ahead of us, and less than a minute later there was an enormous explosion on our port side a few miles away. There was no noise, but a large mushroom of brilliant red flame suddenly appeared. This was the Warspite's first salvo landing on the Pola. Then we opened fire, and thereafter I was busy and could not look round me much. I was trying hard to listen for the Captain's orders about firing torpedoes, and wondering if I should get the chance to do so. The flash of our own guns was very blinding. Meanwhile from various points ahead, what looked like streams of coloured rockets were shooting into the sky. They were red, white and green tracer shells from Italian pom-poms, and they were vainly trying to shoot our star shell flares out of the sky.

Destroyers Close

Then we got the signal from the C-in-C which we had been waiting for "Destroyers close and attack." We turned round, and the Captain ordered the torpedo to be brought to the ready on the starboard side. We intended to give the coup de grace to the burning cruiser, which was now only about 2 miles away and stopped. The Captain ordered all torpedoes to be fired. So the ship was swung round, and when the sights came on I fired all our six torpedoes. From the bridge one could hear the "shoosh" and splash as they dived over the side one after the other.

Just as the sights were coming on, another enemy cruiser, undamaged, steamed slowly across our line of sight, and was silhouetted by the burning ship. A few minutes later we (though not I personally) heard a muffled explosion, so it looked as if we had got at least one hit on the undamaged cruiser.

Italian Destroyer Passes

Shortly after this a darkened ship appeared quite suddenly close on our starboard bow. We recognized her as an Italian destroyer (she turned out to be the Maestrale. Our guns had meanwhile been firing on the other bow, so there was a frantic race to re-load and bring them to bear on this more immediate danger. It seemed ages before this was managed, and meanwhile the Italian had passed down our starboard side about 150 yards away. By the time we opened fire she was on our beam. The range was point blank, and our first salvo scored at least two hits. One hit near the stern and the other blew her bridge structure to pieces. We were using armour-piercing shell, so this round burst inside the bridge, and the explosion silhouetted fragments of it flying in all directions. Our second salvo also hit.

Then the unfortunate destroyer came under fire from the Havock astern of us, and soon after this she blew up and sank.

Then we turned to try and find the cruiser which we thought we'd damaged by our torpedoes. We came up with her very soon after our encounter with the Maestrale. We found her going very slowly and with a fairly heavy list. So we opened fire with our guns at a range of about 1,500 yards. We were all expecting to be blown to pieces any minute, but to our astonishment she did not reply until we started getting hits, when she opened fire with her small guns and straddled us, but got no hits. Our 4.7 shells started quite a merry blaze in her.

Damage in Engine Room

We heard afterwards that before we met her at this close range, she had been damaged in the engine room —we think by our torpedoes—and so all her electrical power failed. This meant that she could not (thank God) train her eight-inch guns to us. Also, shortly before we fired at her, we did something (which I'd better not say or the Censor's blue pencil would get to work) which we thought later might have made her mistake us for an Italian. Anyway it was only after we started hitting her that she replied.

By this time there were four ships in sight in various directions all burning very fiercely. Twice later on we passed close to Italian cruisers, but lay very low as they looked undamaged and we had no torpedoes left.

These were my impressions of our own part in the battle. But apparently we engaged at least two other cruisers with gunfire, and got fired at ourselves a certain amount. We certainly had no right to escape without a scratch from being within point blank range of three large cruisers and a destroyer.

The thanksgiving service when we got back into harbour was very much called for. A special form of the service was printed but not in very great numbers. I'm trying to get hold of one. If I can, I'll send it to you, as a souvenir. The battle was an experience which was so memorable that I think some contemporary memento would be nice to keep.

Soul of Britain Untouched by Nazi Bombing

"After all, the life of a nation depends not on its buildings, but on the soul of its people. The destruction of famous places serves only to give Londoners fresh misdeeds to avenge. It is the same elsewhere."

This is an extract from a letter received in Shanghai from a man who experienced bombings on London and in the provinces. What follows are some of his impressions. He says:

Much has happened since I last wrote to you. L. is a prisoner-of-war in Germany. When the battle of France broke out, he was an officer in the R.A.S.C. with the Highland Division in the Maginot Line near Metz. They fought their way right across to the coast and were surrounded and captured at St. Valerie. Except for an official notice in July that he was missing, I heard nothing till October when a letter from him told me he was a prisoner—unwounded—at Oplag VII C/H in south Germany, a camp that has had none too good a reputation. He did not get a single letter from home till January of this year. For a while I heard from him fairly regularly and then he was among those moved to Stalag XXI D at Posen in Poland as a reprisal by the Huns for alleged ill-treatment of their prisoners in Canada. Since then I have had one letter only from him, and as far as I know he has never received any parcel I have sent him. In consequence, you can imagine that I am always worried about him. Thank goodness, his mother was spared these days.

Office, Home Bombed

One of my worst experiences was on a Friday. In the morning the great plate glass windows of my office were blown out by the blast and the same evening four bombs crashed round my house, smashing every window and skylight. A real monster, weighing 1½ tons, buried itself in the garden, ten yards from the house, and did not explode. I was turned out that night and it was a month before the bomb was safely removed. In the meanwhile no-one was allowed near the house and four inches of rain had fallen; when it was possible, I found everything utterly saturated, but no damage beyond windows and the like. It took me two more weeks to make the place sufficiently dry to re-enter.

At the end of February I was moved to London and you may say stepped out of the frying pan into the fire. I have experienced "blitzes" here, but there are not the continuous alerts that I knew near the coast.

Wonderful Spirit

I know English people abroad are proud of their folk at home, but I often wonder whether they fully realize the wonderful spirit of England these days—especially that of its masses. Never has a people been so united in its determination to endure, knowing the rightness of its cause. Never has it been so quietly heroic. Over and over again one comes across cases of those who have been bombed out more than once, yet have carried on, turning up punctually next day for work. How can Hitler prevail against such people?

London is a very strange city these days. There are thousands of empty houses. You will have read of many famous buildings that have been damaged or destroyed. Yet if one walks any distance, the dominant impression is how little of London has been damaged, especially if one considers the amount of effort expended on destruction. After all the life of a nation depends not on its buildings, but on the soul of its people. The destruction of famous places serves only to give Londoners fresh misdeeds to avenge. It is the same elsewhere.

Chinese Tribute to Lord Willingdon

Hongkong Aug. 19.

Tribute to the work of the late Lord Willingdon in connection with the Boxer Indemnity fund was paid this morning by Mr. Han Lih-wu, Secretary-General of the Boxer Indemnity Board.

"There are many achievements to the credit of Lord Willingdon, not least of which is the part he played in the return of the British Boxer Indemnity Funds," Mr. Han declared.

"He visited China in 1926 as chairman of the delegation of the Indemnity Committee, presenting a report in which were laid down the principles by which the British Boxer Funds could best be used.

"It would be fitting that, at an appropriate date, some way should be found permanently to record Lord Willingdon's services in determining the equitable disposal of these funds." —Reuter.

Ghandi Praises Joint Declaration

Wardha, Aug. 19.

Mahatma M. K. Ghandi yesterday asserted that the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration regarding disarmament after the war was a "triumph for non-violence."

"I am more than pleased," the Mahatma said, "and am sending my heartfelt congratulations immediately to the United States and Britain on the decision to resort to disarmament."—United Press.

Economic Livelihood Department in Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Moving to facilitate clarification to the people of complex national economic policies, the Cabinet Information Board has decided to create a new department, the members of which will be selected among officials of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the Cabinet Planning Board.

Due to difficulty in obtaining immediate appropriation for the department, appointees concurrently will hold their present posts.

The department will be known as the "Economic Livelihood Department."—Domei.

New Regulations For Entry Into Hongkong

New regulations have been enforced regarding the entry of non-Asiatic women and children (under 18 years of age) into Hongkong. They are as follows:—

(1) Passengers passing through Hongkong on the same ship do not require any endorsement on their passports, but will only in special circumstances be allowed ashore during the vessel's stay in port.

Transhipment

(2) Facilities for transhipment at Hongkong can be given by the Passport Control Officer at His Majesty's Consulate-General, Shanghai *only in bona fides cases where the applicant can produce proof that transhipment at Hongkong is absolutely essential and holds definite onward bookings for Australia etc.* In any case of doubt the application must be referred to the Hongkong authorities. In approved cases permission will be given for a stay in the Colony for the period necessary for transhipment, subject to a maximum period of two weeks. In certain cases, however, bonds or other safeguards may be required by the Commissioner of Police before the passengers are allowed to land. It should be clearly understood that permission to land under the conditions described in this section can only be given in cases where it is absolutely necessary for the travellers to tranship at Hongkong in order to complete their journey.

Permission to Enter

(3) All applications for permission to *enter* Hongkong are henceforth to be referred to the Commissioner of Police. Applications for a temporary visit or permanent residence will normally be refused and pemission granted only in very exceptional circumstances.

(4) All applications and replies must be prepaid by the applicant.

Roosevelt Holds First Conference In Washington

Washington, Aug. 19.

Chances appear even that Japan will take new steps of aggression, according to Congressional leaders who took part in a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday.

One Congressman said that British were convinced that in order to defeat Germany, Great Britain eventually must invede the continent, but it was indicated that no such step was contemplated at present.

The conference was attended by the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry Agard Wallace; Senator Alben W. Barkley (Democrat; Kentucky) majority leader; Senator Tom Connally (Democrat-Texas), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee; Senator Walter F. George (Democrat; Georgia), former chairman of the committee; and Representative Sol Bloom (Democrat; New York), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

After the conference, Congressmen reported that they had gained the impression that Russia had a real chance of holding out indefinitely against the Nazis. Other impressions were that Russian resistance had forestalled any German attempt to invade Britain this year and that the British believed any German attempt to invade Britain would be delayed at least until next spring.

President Roosevelt appeared cheerful and confident as a result of his talks with Mr. Churchill. He gave a complete outline of his talks with the British Prime Minister, said Senator Connally. "I do not believe any commitments were made which would in any way alter our position towards the war," he said. Senator Connally expressed the opinion that further lease-lend appropriations would be about $4,000,000,000, but declared "by far the greater part of the original $7,000,000,000 has not yet been expended."

Senator Barkley told reporters that the meeting was "very interesting" but confidential.—Reuter.

U.S. Army to Take Over Kearny Plant

Kearny, N.J., Aug. 18.

Hudson County Police said yesterday that regular United States Army detachments were preparing to move into the strike-bound Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock yards where a 12-day strike of 16,000 workers had tied up US$493,000,000 worth of national defence work.

Police said the Army would move in "when and if the President orders it taken over."

(In Washington, Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said that President Roosevelt will study the matter today, indicating the President wants to thoroughly investigate the matter before he acts.)

Over 3,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organization picketed the yards yesterday. The demonstration was staged while Government officials in the capitol were debating whether to take over the yard. It was expected here that President Roosevelt would appeal to the company for a settlement today.—United Press.

Goering Reported Wounded

Cairo, Aug. 19.

According to wholly unconfirmed reports emanating from British officers who reached France from German prison camps, Air Marshall Herman Wilhelm Goering lost both of his legs during a Royal Air Force raid on an enemy airdrome.

It was recalled that recently other reports concerning the alleged vicissitudes of Marshal Goering have never been confirmed.

The British officers claimed they heard the reports concerning Goering's wounds from different people at different places they had traversed —United Press.

British Strength in Malaya Stressed

Victoria, Brit. Columbia, Aug. 19

"We are now extremely strong in Malaya," asserted Major-General Arthur Edward Grasett, Commander of British forces in China for the past 2½ years, in an interview on his arrival from Hongkong en route to London.

Any attempt to take Singapore would be a very difficult undertaking, he said. Major-General Grasett added that it was his opinion that unless she became really desperate Japan would not be so rash as to fight Great Britain or the United States.—Reuter.

New Japanese Vice-Minister

Picture shows Mr. Eiji Amau, newly appointed Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, with a group of Italian officers. The Tokyo Foreign Office announced yesterday that he has been appointed a member of the China Hostilities Damage Investigation Committee.

Former Shanghai Resident's Account of Home Conditions

IN a letter to a friend here a former Shanghai engineer gives the following interesting and illuminating account of his work at home and conditions there. As he states, working twelve hours a day is very strenuous and doesn't leave one much time for anything but sleeping.

I know I should have written you ages ago but conditions at home, at least with me, are not conducive to letter writing. I've been with Albion for fourteen months now and for the last nine or ten months my hours have been 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Adding approximately one hour's travelling at each end of the day one hasn't much time for anything other than sleeping.

We had no holiday last summer but I think the authorities realize that we are working up to the "physical limit" and have granted us one week's holiday. Holidays are being staggered to avoid congestion and it is a wise move for most holiday resorts to which people would like to go are fairly full with evacuees. We tried Kildonan Hotel, Arran and then West Kilbride but without success and came to the Clyde area on very short notice. There is practically no accommodation available now in Rothesay and this is not the "height of the Season." Glenburn has been put under new management and is now more of a hotel than a Hydro and I'm enjoying the first real rest I've had since starting work.

Women Workers Wonderful

Quite a few families have been down here for months owing to their having been bombed out of house and home. So far my home has been fortunate—we're in a "neutral" area i.e. not a "danger" or "safe" area. My job is in charge of stores (tool and general) and also Progress Department. We have no Buying Department, and part of that work devolves on me. Of course, our establishment is a branch, run separately from the main concern and on a vastly different commodity. Labour, outside of toolroom and foremen, is mostly female and the women do wonderfully well.

News From China

From the weekly "North-China Herald" we follow the general trend of affairs in Shanghai and, in keeping with the rest of the world, they don't seem to get any more peaceful. Are the "authors" of the Incident not regretting its creation yet? I still owe, or rather bear, them a grudge for their Thorburn Road exploit and I've been often reminded of it when I saw some of our work-girls coming to their work in borrowed clothes and shoes. There has been a lot of hardship and yet the spirit is still good.

Haven't seen D. Ramsay, former Shanghai resident, for many months —same reason, too many hours devoted to work! Even the garden and allotment are suffering and the most successful crop this year is—weeds. Weather has been very cold so far and gardens generally are much behind. I suppose no one from Shanghai will be spending long leave in Britain? We are getting back to the simple life now right enough, and most of the little imported extras have disappeared.

Coupons for Clothes

Clothes rationing is the most recent innovation and while individuals like me will get enough for their needs, it will be very difficult for the Shanghailander to re-equip himself for his next spell of five years. The ladies are busy trying to forecast just how far their coupons will carry them. Elbow and seat patches may soon be fashionable! Some of us had to submit to that some forty odd years ago. Any bawbees saved by such measures are expected to go into the war chest.

I haven't heard anything about Hedgeland for about six to nine months but if he hasn't been transferred since then he would be lost on the H.M.S. "Hood." The only names I saw were of the three men saved, and his name wasn't one of them. A Chief Engine Room artificer wouldn't have much chance of escape. Was glad to see the old firm (S.D.) doing so well and hope it carries on, but I expect you'll be finding it difficult to replace steel stocks unless you can tap new sources of supply. Please remember me to my old "confederates."

U.S. to Deliver Planes to Middle East Direct

Washington, Aug. 19.

President Roosevelt yesterday announced conclusion of an agreement to expedite delivery of United States fighting planes direct to British forces in the Middle East. Pan-American Airways will ferry the aircraft to West Africa and thence to the Middle East war zone.

The President said that the ferrying route will be available for general commercial use "providing a direct air service from New York and Baltimore to Africa."

The planes, owned by the United States Government, will be used by Pan-American Airways and will be operated by American personnel. The delivery route will be so arranged that it will not pass through a zone of actual warfare at any point, it was revealed.—United Press.

Roosevelt Summons Key Men to White House

Washington, Aug. 19.

President Roosevelt yesterday summoned to the White House key men in Congress connected with foreign affairs to give them a full account of the international situation.

Those who assembled in the President's study included the Vice-President, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Senator Barkley, Senator Conally, Senator George and Representative Bloom.

They expected in their turn to explain to President Roosevelt the latest developments in the legislative situation.—Reuter.

Unification of U.S. Air Units Known As Army Air Forces

New York, Aug. 19.

THE War Department has announced the "unification of its air activities in a new unit to be known as the plan, Secretary of War Stimson emphasized the "autonomy" of the new set-up and its "unity of command." This language is unfortunate, in the view of air power advocates, because it may give the average American the false impression that our country has at last made an approach to emancipating its military aviation from the control of non-flying services.

It is important, therefore, to make plain that the new arrangement does no in the slightest degree meet objections to the existing system raised by proponents of an independent air force on par with the Army and the Navy. "Unification" is a misnomer. It is merely a rearrangement inside the Army itself and leaves our aviation splintered as heretofore. The new Army aviation set-up defended by Mr. Stimson may in practice avoid some of the internal departmental confusion, but it does not even touch any of the basic problems of American air strategy.

Advocates of a separate air force, in fact, regard the announced reorganization as a bold manoeuvre to head off true aerial independence by confusing the issue. In this they hold Secretary Stimson personally blameless, since he is a lawyer, not an aviation man, and must of necessity follow the guidance of his war department specialists.

None of these factors is eliminated by the new dispensation. As in the past, generals and admirals will continue to treat aviation as an "extension" of the weapons and strategies with which they grew up, rather than a new military service functioning in a new element. Aeroplane types will continue to be held back in their full development by procurement arrangements geared to older, slower services.

Arguments Also Apply to Navy

Secretary Stimson's letter to Congress, arguing against a separate air force, obviously reflects the views of officials in his department who have always fought against relaxing their grip on military aviation. Every one of his arguments, however, applies with equal force to the Navy.

"In our form of government," the secretary wrote, "the effectiveness of joint operations depends on cooperation rather than on centralized control."

If this obscure argument means that independent air power is somehow undemocratic or contrary to the American political system, then it should apply no less to the Navy. By the same logic we should merely have a unit called Army naval forces under command of generals. American democracy has not suffered from the fact of "centralized control" on the sea and on land, and there is no reason to suppose it will not survive "centralized control" in the air.

The application of such far-fetched political theories to a problem of military technique has shocked aviation circles. If there is some mysterious flaw in our form of government which prevents the establishment of an aviation department, then it would condemn us forever to a secondary place in the world struggle for freedom of the skies.

Purely Imaginary Flaw

Fortunately that flaw is purely imaginary. A separate air force is no more un-American than a separate Navy. On the contrary, real cooperation is possible only when those cooperating are equals, each of them free to develop its potentialities to the utmost without interference from another service.

No one can possibly object to improvement of the internal efficiency of any branch of the War Department. That has never been the issue under discussion. The question has been whether American aviation should remain arbitrarily split into two artificial segments, one under the Army and one under the Navy. It has been contended by airmen, from General William Mitchell to the present, that unified planning and equipment for achieving the freedom of the skies is impossible under such a system.

Despite the frequent use of the word "autonomy" by Secretary Stimson, the Army air forces remain as in the past strictly within the bounds of Army strategic ideas and Army domination of procurement. It is as a subordinate liaison officer that the chief of the army air forces meets with the Army and Navy Heads.

Most Serious Aspect

The most serious aspect of the "compromise" is that it does not even begin to give America an over-all aviation strategy in line with the lessons of this war and the amazingly swift development of the air weapon.

The Army presumably has strategic ideas involving the use of aviation along with its other weapons. So has the Navy. But our country lacks a strategy of air power as a self-sufficient service carrying through tactical functions beyond the scope of either of the older services.

Under the present system—and the new Army arrangement does not alter the picture in the least—who would command an engagement such as the battle of Britain? Would the Army carry on up to an imaginary line in the skies above the ocean's edge, and the Navy take over beyond that? Or would they flip a coin to decide?

Reasons for Backwardness

America's backwardness in military aviation may be attributed, in large part, to the following factors:

1. Artificial competition between the older services for spheres of operation and duplication of equipment.

2. Development of war strategy by non-flying officers who ignore aviation except as a subordinated adjunct of their particular service.

3. Restriction of aviation procurement to the Army and Navy bureaux utterly unfamiliar with the dynamic and highly specialized aerial equipment.—United Press.

Bevin Declares Prussianism Must Be Crushed

Llandudno, Wales, Aug. 19.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, declared yesterday that no peace could be built until Prussianism had been disarmed, during the course of a speech on the Churchill-Roosevelt peace declarations.

Mr. Bevin said that Britain, however, could not continue fighting a war of this character unless "we define our objectives." He said that he believed the British Commonwealth, the United States, China and Soviet Russia would play a role nobody until now had ever conceived in future organization of the world.

The Labour Minister said that raw materials must no longer be an object for nations to scramble about or speculate with, but that such resources must be organized. He said that if he had his way, he would introduce for raw materials an international pool, a pool of transportation and place these under international control.—United Press.

U.S. Shell Plant Begins Production

Ravina, Ohio, Aug. 19.

The first shell-loading production line of the new US$46,000,000 Ravina Ordnance Plant began operations unceremoniously yesterday.

One shift of experts from the Atlas Powder Company operated the four-mile-long plant, loading 75-m.m. supercharged shells which will be delivered immediately to the Army. Three shifts will be operated as soon as workers can be trained.

Details of the establishment convering an area of 21,000 acres have not been divulged, but eventually the plant will employ 9,000 workers, half of them women. The plant will produce howitzer ammunition, also anti-aircraft shells, and aerial bombs from 20 to 2,000 pounds each. The plant is reputedly the largest loading plant in the world.—United Press.

"Richest Woman In World" Plans Aid For China

Honolulu, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell, known as the richest woman in the world, yesterday announced plans for a "moon festival" September 5 in behalf of the United China Relief Society fund drive.

"China is in drastic need of assistance from the United States," she said, "particularly in medicinal and food supplies."

Mrs. Cromwell will preside at the festival as hostess. The party will be a costume ball with a Chinese play, dancing and a dinner at a local Chinese restaurant.—United Press.

Empress of Abyssinia To Return to Addis Ababa Shortly

London, Aug. 19.

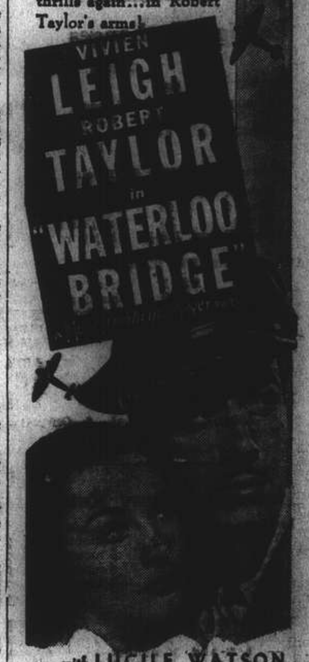
The Empress is of Abyssinia is expected to arrive in Addis Ababa shortly to rejoin her husband.

The Empress, who had been living at the famous west of England resort —Bath—left England some time ago. Travelling with her was the younger daughter, Princess Tsahai, and a small suite.

Remaining at their Bath home is the older daughter, Princess Tenagne, together with her children. The departure of the Empress was kept an absolute secret, and the news was only revealed yesterday.—Reuter.

Air-Cooled & Air-Conditioned

GOLDEN GATE THEATRE
745 AV. FOCH TEL. 74456
3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5.30, 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1, $1.50, $1.80
"GONE WITH THE WIND"...And Now
Glamorous Vivien Leigh thrills again...in Robert Taylor's arms!

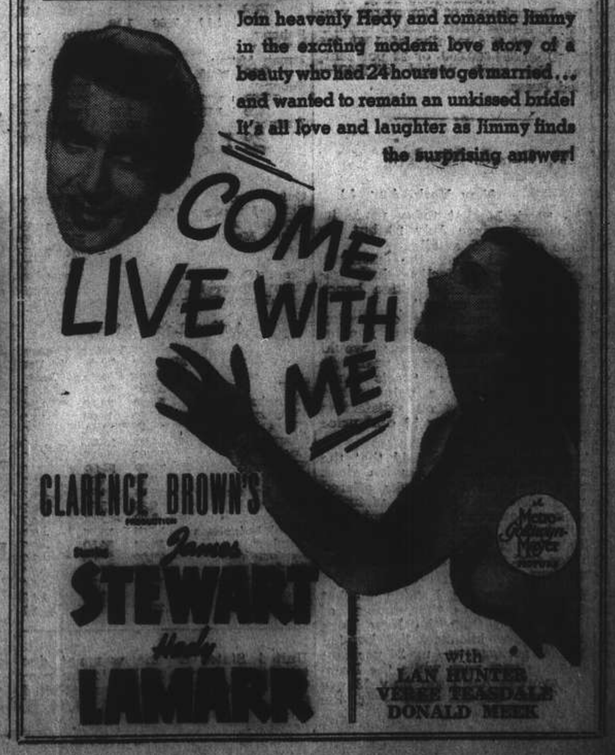


with LUCILE WATSON
VIRGINIA FIELD
MARIA OUSPENSKAYA
C. AUBREY SMITH
—Coming Big Attraction—
Ginger Rogers
in "KITTY FOYLE"

HOUSE CLEANING
Floor Polishing and Disinfecting
FUMIGATING
TELEPHONE 12156
FESCO
Far Eastern Sanitary Co.

CANIDROME
WEDNESDAY'S & THURSDAY'S MEETING POSTPONED
Next Meeting—Saturday—5.30 p.m.

— AIR-COOLED and AIR-CONDITIONED —
ROXY TEL 60727
TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Join heavenly Hedy and romantic Jimmy in the exciting modern love story of a beauty who had 24 hours to get married... and wanted to remain an unkissed bride! It's all love and laughter as Jimmy finds the surprising answer!



CLARENCE BROWN'S
James STEWART
Hedy LAMARR
with LAN HUNTER
VERREE TEASDALE
DONALD MEEK

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING		BUYING
August		August
£ T.T. 3 5/32	Approved	imports only
U.S.$ T.T. 5 5/16	Approved	imports only
Rs. T.T. 17½	Approved	imports only

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 7/16	23 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62 12.6	-
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Aug. 12	4.03¼
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.05 *

*—Nominal.

Official merchant rates remained unchanged at 3 5/32d. sterling and 5 5/16 U.S.$, but business, as on Monday, continued to be restricted pending clarification from Hongkong of the new regulations. There were, however, some transactions on the outside market around 4 13/16 U.S.$ in respect of imports not covered by the new regulations.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .... Nominal

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,975,308	£1=$79.175
Selling	U.S.$100=$2,077.922	£1=$84.395

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate	@ 9¾ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 190 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.796
CRB$ or	@ 195
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$5.453

Chinese Government Bonds

CLOSING RATES

Consolidation Bonds A	$76.40
" " B	$71.25
" " C	$67.60
" " D	$66.40

Gold Bars

Morning Session:—	
Opening Rate	$6,750
Closing Rate	$6,826

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 18.

Bombay T. T. on:

Shanghai	17½N	London	1/5 15/16
N. Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Hongkong	84½	.. sellers	1/5 15/16
		.. buyers	1/6

London £ sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3¼d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 3/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.29	Shanghai	5.45
S'zerland	23.38	Hongkong	25.35
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.00	Manila	49.90 N
London			4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
" " " market rate			23.82
Montreal on London			4.53¾

A—Asked N—Nominal *—Offered.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Aug. 18.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		¾%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B
		0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%B
		0 9/16%A
Call money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

May 19.	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.35	B	.36	
Antamok	.041	B	.041	B
Bagiuo Gold	.155	B	.155	B
Batong Buhay	.004	B	.0041	B
Big Wedge	.45	B	.44	B
Coro Grove	.0575	B	.0625	B
Consolidated Mines	.0035	B	.0037	
Demonstration	.03	B	.03	B
East Mindanao	.08	B	.08	B
I. X. L.	.18		.18	B
Ipo Gold	.012	B	.012	
Itogen	.17	B	.18	
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.0825	B	.085	B
Mine Operations	.02	A	.02	A
Paracale Gumaus	.25	B	.25	B
San Mauricio	.165		17	
Surigao Consolidated	.13	B	.125	
Suyoc	.10	B	.10	B
Syndicate Investment	.020	A	.020	A
United Paracale	.16	B	.165	B
Mindanao Motherlode	.34	B	.345	B
Manila Hai-Alai	9.50	B	9.50	B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.60	B	—	

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

U.S. Imports Rise

Washington, Aug. 19.

The Department of Commerce yesterday said that United States imports for the first six months of 1941 totalled US$1,594,000,000, or 23 per cent above the same period of 1940.—United Press

N. Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 18.

The Stock Market today made its best advance since July 28 but the volume continued small.

Experts said that the market's recent prolonged decline had improved the technical position hence recovery was "in order."

Rail shares made the oustanding gains, ranging to more than a point on the belief that earnings would show sharp gains over a year ago despite higher taxes. Steels made gains ranging over a point while coppers were strong on satisfaction over establishment of a 12 cent price ceiling.

Analysts, meanwhile, said that the steady advance of the London stock market the past few weeks offered strange contrast to the virtually unbroken downward movement here (until today) since late July. The British security list was up about five per cent while the American was down four.

Many believe the London market is a more accurate thermometer of the war trend than the New York Exchange. For instance, the London industrial average was up 24 per cent during the past year while the Dow-Jones average has risen only 13 per cent. Thus, experts said that the United States decline was not due to adverse war news but to the confused domestic situation.—United Press.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was quiet yesterday, with prices for the most part holding steady. Interest was again shown in rubbers, and in this section there was an advance in prices in some issues.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	[illegible]	+0.06
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	282.81	+9.00

Total 671,384 shares, 3,779 bonds.

Morning Session

Yangtsze Finance					500	18.70
	1000	*18.80	2000	18.80		
S'hai Loan			500	20.00	1000	*20.25
	500	20.25				
I. I. Trust			500	30.50	1000	30.75
Central Prop			100	20.75	500	21.00
	100	*20.75				
China Realty					500	13.30
S'hai Land			1000	*21.25	500	21.25
	4500	*21.00	4500	21.00	18500	20.75
	2000	*20.75	6500	*21.00	2000	21.00
Dockyards			1700	*29.00	100	*28.75
	2400	29.00	1400	29.25	600	*29.00
	200	29.00				
Asia Navigation			5000	14.90	500	15.00
	10500	*15.00	500	*14.90	2000	14.90
	1000	15.00	500	*15.00		
Ewo Brewery			1000	*7.85	11000	7.85
	2500	*7.90	7500	7.90	7500	7.95
	1000	*7.95	2000	7.90	1000	7.95
Wheelock			200	*96.00	1100	96.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			3200	38.00	1700	*38.00
	1000	37.75	1400	*37.75	500	*38.00
	2000	38.00	200	37.75		
Textile			500	8.80	500	8.85
	3000	8.80				
Worsted			2000	5.80	4000	5.85
	1000	*5.90	500	*5.85		
C. G. Omnibus			300	18.70	100	18.60
Telephone					200	31.50
Paper			5000	5.30	1000	5.35
	500	*5.40	500	5.40	4000	5.45
	1000	5.50	1500	5.55	11500	5.60
	5000	*5.60	500	5.65	3500	5.60
	5000	5.55	1500	*5.60	500	*5.55
	1000	5.55	500	5.50	500	5.55
Lumber			100	84.50	600	85.00
	500	84.50				
Metal			2100	35.00	100	35.25
	300	*35.25	500	*35.00	300	*35.25
Exploration			4500	25.75	1000	*25.75
	500	*25.50	2500	25.75		
Anglo Dutch			300	17.60	200	17.70
	200	17.80				
Anglo Java			400	32.25	200	32.50
	100	32.75	200	33.00		
Batu Anam			1000	*1.84	5000	1.84
	4000	*1.86	3000	1.86	4000	1.88
Bute			1000	8.60	1000	8.70
Cheng			1000	1.36	4000	1.38
	10000	1.40	2000	1.42	10000	*1.42
Consolidated			2500	9.50	500	*9.50
Dominion			500	11.80	1000	12.00
Java Consolidated					1000	4.00
Kroewoek			6000	2.30	1000	*2.30
Kota					3000	6.10
Langkat			100	21.50	1400	21.75
Repah			7000	1.58	8000	*1.58
	4000	1.60	1000	1.62	2000	*1.64
	1000	1.66	3000	1.64		
Rubber Trust			2000	12.90	500	13.10
Semambu			2000	1.96	1000	1.98
Senawang					1000	2.55
Kedah			1000	12.50	2000	*12.00
Kelantan			1000	*1.14	4000	1.12
	11000	1.14				
Sungala					500	9.00
Tanah Merah					1000	4.05
Tebong			1000	*1.68	8000	1.70
	1000	*1.70	3000	1.72	2000	1.74
Ziangbe			300	20.00	500	20.25
S. M. C. 6% 1941					167500	*101.50
Telephone 6% Debs.					4000	102.25
Asia Realty 6% Tael 1930					3800	75.00
Marden 5½% Debs.					20000	*96.50
S. W. W. 6% Tael Debs.					1000	101.00

ODD LOTS

S. M. C. 5% 1934	900	86.00
S. W. W. 5½% Debs.	700	*95.50
Yangtsze Finance	400	*18.80
I. I. Trust	100	30.75
S'hai Land	300	20.50
Auto Palace	50	26.00
Telephone	50	32.00
Bute	200	8.60

Afternoon Session

China Finance			7000	1.30	1000	*1.32
	8000	1.32	5000	*1.34		
Yangtsze Finance			500	18.80	500	*18.80
	1500	18.90	500	*18.90	1500	19.00
	500	*19.10	500	19.10	2000	19.00
S'hai Loan			500	*20.50	2000	20.75
I. I. Trust			5000	*31.00	500	31.00
	500	31.25				
Central Prop.					400	21.00
China Realty					1000	13.40
S'hai Land			1000	*21.00	1000	*20.75
	3500	*21.00	4500	21.00		
Dockyards			200	*29.00	2000	29.25
	200	*29.25	500	29.50	600	29.25
Asia Navigation			3500	14.90	5500	15.00
Ewo Brewery			500	*7.90	1500	7.90
	2000	*7.85	4000	*7.90		
Wheelock			2100	96.00	100	*96.00
	100	95.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			800	38.00	100	*38.00
	6300	38.25	100	*38.25		
Textile					4000	8.80
Worsted					500	5.85
C. G. Omnibus			100	18.50	100	18.60
Telephone					200	31.50
Paper			2000	*5.55	2000	5.55
Lumber			100	84.50	200	85.00
	400	*85.00	400	34.50	200	84.00
	100	*84.50				
Metal			100	35.25	3000	35.00
	1300	*35.00	5900	35.25	500	*35.25
Exploration			500	25.75	1500	26.00
	500	*26.00	500	*25.75	2500	26.00
Alma					300	58.00
Anglo Dutch			400	17.90	1900	18.00
	300	18.10	100	18.20	300	18.30
	200	18.40	2000	18.50	100	*18.50
	1200	18.40	100	18.20	100	18.30
	200	18.20	300	18.30		
Anglo Java			400	33.25	400	35.50
	400	33.75	200	*33.75	2400	34.00
	100	*34.00	400	34.25	800	34.50
	600	34.75	1400	*34.50	200	34.50
	1300	34.25	300	34.00	200	*34.00
Batu Anam			1000	1.90	5000	1.92
	1000	1.94	2000	1.96	3000	1.98
	1000	1.96				
Bute			3000	8.90	500	*9.00
	2000	9.00				
Chemor			2000	2.85	1000	2.80
	4000	2.75				
Cheng			10000	1.42	6000	1.44
	3000	1.40				
Dominion					1500	12.20
Java Consolidated					1000	4.05
	1000	4.10	2000	4.15		
Kroewoek			1000	2.37½	1000	2.35
	2000	2.40	4000	2.45	1000	*2.45
	2000	2.35	1000	2.40		
Kota			1000	6.20	1000	*6.35
	2000	6.30				
Langkat			1100	22.00	700	22.25
	200	*22.50	1200	22.50	2200	22.75
	400	*22.75	1600	22.50		
Padang					4000	2.95
Repah			2000	1.68	7000	1.66
	1000	*1.66	4000	1.68		
Rubber Trust			1000	13.20	500	13.30
	3000	13.40				
Samagaga			7000	2.40	1000	*2.35
Semambu					4000	2.00
Senawang			1000	2.57½	1000	2.60
Kelantan			6000	1.16	1000	*1.13
	23000	1.13	10000	1.20	3000	1.18
	1000	1.16	7000	1.18		
Pahang					1000	5.70
Sungala					4500	*9.00
Tanah Merah			2000	4.10	5000	4.15
	1000	*4.15	1000	4.10		
Tebong			12000	*1.72	1000	1.72
	12000	1.74	11000	1.76	1000	*1.78
	9000	1.78	4000	1.76	1000	1.74
Ziangbe			200	20.25	700	20.50
	300	20.75	1200	21.00	400	*21.00
	600	20.75	100	*21.00		

ODD LOTS

Union Ins.			4	Hk$405.00
China Finance	250	1.24	100	1.30
Exploration			150	26.25
Tanah Merah			380	4.05
Telephone			10	31.75
Paper			100	5.60
Tram (Regd.) £1			70	38.50
Tram (Bearer) £1			30	42.25

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Monday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	30.50	31.25	+2.5
Shanghai Loans	20.50	21.00	+2.4
Yangtsze Finance	18.60	19.00	+2.2
China Realty	13.40	13.40	0
Shanghai Land	21.00	21.00	0
Dockyards	29.00	29.25	+0.9
Wheelock	95.50	95.50	0
Ewo Beer	7.80	7.90	+1.3
Ewo Cotton	37.75	38.25	+1.3
Worsted	5.80	5.85	+0.9
Paper	5.30	5.55	+4.7
Metal Industries	35.00	35.25	+0.7
Lumber	85.00	84.50	—0.6
Exploration	25.50	26.00	+2.0
Anglo Java	32.25	34.00	+5.4
Anglo Dutch	17.50	18.30	+4.6
Kroewoek	2.30	2.40	+4.3
Langkats	21.50	22.50	+4.7

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 18.

Quiet but steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today, with quotations mostly closing fractionally higher. In today's moderate technical rally, rails met with good buying on prospects of favourable earnings and being less vulnerable to new taxes, while in the general list, specialties were prominent.

However, buying was not general, owing to the cautiousness of operators in face of several uncertainties.

The volume of business done totalled 400,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	125.96	125.20	125.62	+0.57
20 Rails	30.41	30.04	30.19	+0.34
15 Utilit.	18.45	18.33	18.39	+0.03
40 Bonds	—	—	90.77	—0.02
11 Commod.	—	—	78.29	—0.21

Aug.	16	18	Aug.	16	18
Adams Exp	*7	7	Int T & T	2½	2½
Alg Lud	23⅜	23½	Johns Man	65½	65¾
Allis Chal	28¼	28⅜	Kennecott	37	38
Amer Can	82	82	Libbey O F	27½	27⅞
Am Cyan B	39¼	39¼	Lockheed	26⅞	27⅞
Am For Pr	0⅜	0⅜	Loew's	34⅝	34½
" $7 pfd	21¼	21½	Mont Ward	33¼	33½
Am Loco	12⅝	13½	Martin	*27⅛	27⅞
Am Metal	*18⅛	19½	Nat Avian	*9	9½
Am R Mill	14¼	14⅜	Nat City B	*27	*27½
Am Smlt	41½	41⅞	Nat Dairy	14½	14½
Am Radtr	*6⅜	6½	Nat Dist	21½	21⅞
Am Sug	*18⅛	18⅜	Nat P & Lt	5⅝	5⅝
Am T & T	152⅞	152½	Nat Sup	*6⅞	7½
Am Tob B	70¼	70	N Y Cent	12⅝	12⅞
Atchison	28	28⅜	Niag Hud	2½	2½
Am Wtwrks	4½	4½	N A Avian	*14⅜	14⅜
Anaconda	27½	28¼	N APacific	7½	7½
Avian Cpn	3½	3½	N Am Co	12¼	12⅞
Bald Loco	14⅜	15½	Pantepec	4⅛	4¼
Balt & O	*4⅜	4⅜	Packard	3	3⅛
Bendix	37	37⅞	Pant Oil	4½	4⅛
Barns Oil	9¾	10	Paramount	14	14⅜
Ben Avia	37	37½	Phil Pet	43¾	44
Beth St	67½	68¾	Pure Oil	9¼	9½
Bliss	*15½	16	Penn R R	23½	23¾
Boeing	17½	18	Pullman	27½	27¾
Borg War	18⅜	18⅜	Reading	*16½	16¾
Briggs	18⅞	18⅞	Rem Arms	*4½	4½
Budd Mfg	4⅜	*3½	Rep Avian	3½	3½
Can Pac	4⅜	4⅜	Rep St	19½	19⅝
Celanese	26¼	26⅞	Radio	4	4
Chase N B	30½	*30½	Rey Tob	32⅜	32½
Ches & O	37½	37⅞	Schenley	14½	14⅜
Chrysler	56⅞	57½	Shell U Oil	14	14
Col G & E	2⅜	2⅛	Soc Vac	9½	9¼
Col Credit	23½	23½	Sthrn Pac	13⅜	13⅞
Com & Sth	0⅜	0⅜	Sthrn Rly	29½	30¼
Cons Edis	17⅜	17½	Spicer	*36	*36
Cons Oil	5½	5⅞	St G & E	*17⅜	17⅝
Curtis Wr	9½	9¼	Std Oil	42	42⅜
Copld St	*15½	*15½	Studebaker	5⅝	5⅝
Dist Cpn	15⅜	15½	Swift Int	22½	*22
Douglas	68⅜	69¼	Technicor	9½	9½
Du Pont	157	157½	Tex Corp	41½	41⅝
E P Lead	*9	*9½	Transamer	4½	4½
Elec A L	27½	27½	Tw Cent	7½	8
Elec B & S	2½	2⅜	Un B & P	11½	11
" $5 pfd	*53	53	Un Pac	81¼	81½
" $6 pfd	57½	56¾	Un Air	37½	39¼
Elec P & L	*33⅞	34⅛	Un A Lines	11½	11⅝
Flintkote	14	14⅜	Un Corp	0 9/16	0⅝
Gen Elec	31½	32	" $3 pfd	23½	23⅞
Gen Motor	38	38½	Un Gas	7⅝	7⅞
Gen Rly	*14¼	*14⅜	U S Rub	23	23½
Gen T & R	*12½	12½	U S Steel	57½	58⅝
Goodrich	18½	18	Vanadium	*24⅜	24⅞
Goodyear	18½	18½	Vultee	7½	7¼
Gt N I Ore	*16⅜	17½	Walworth	5	5
Gt N Rly	26	26	War Br Pct	5	5½
Gt W Sug	*26½	26	West Elec	91½	92½
Int Paper	17⅜	17⅞	Woodward	26½	*26½
Int Nickel	26⅜	26⅜			

BONDS

Am For Pr	60½	61	Erie	*30½	30½
Aust Com	*71	*71	Int T & T	43⅜	43⅜
Brazil	*20½	20½	New Eng	58¾	59
" 6½%	*17½	*17¾	Sthrn Pac	50⅝	51½
C S P & L	98	98½	St Gas	*87⅝	87⅝

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices recorded today the best gains since July 28, but the volume of business passing remained small. Rails were favoured on the belief that earnings were good and loss vulnerable to taxes, whilst aircraft profits were also reported to be at high levels, despite large tax allowances. Steels were aided by the O.P.M. recommendation for construction of twenty-five Great Lakes iron-ore boats. Traders hear that automobile production has been hampered by parts' shortages and also slow deliveries of raw materials.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 18.

The cotton market opened quiet today, with quotations ruling from 1 point down to 3 points up. Price movements throughout the day were confined to narrow ranges, with trading consisting mostly of a professional character. Meanwhile, the market in general is awaiting Presidential action on the Smith Bill for freezing Government loan stocks of wheat and cotton. At the last callover, quotations ranged from unchanged to 2 points up from the previous final levels.

Trading was quiet and featureless in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with prices early moving up moderately on a favourable cash demand, but later reacting on hedge-selling. Operators adopted a cautious attitude, awaiting the final outcome of the Freezing Bill. At the final bell, losses from ⅛ to ½ cent were registered.

N. Y. Cotton			N.Y. Sugar No. 4		
Oct.	16.10-10	+01	Sept.	1.65-65½	+2½
Dec.	16.28-29	+01	Dec.	1.71½-72	+4
Jan.	16.28 N	+01	Mar.	1.75½-76	+5½
Mar.	16.39-39	+02			
May	16.39 N.	unc.			
July	16.34 N.	+01			

Chicago Corn			Chicago Wheat		
Sept.	77½ A	—⅜	Sept.	111-111⅛	—½
Dec.	80½ B	—⅜	Dec.	114⅞-115	—⅛

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 18.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅝ +1/16; sellers 13¾ unc; Sept. del. buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ +1/16.

London Tin: Standard, cash, middle price, £257⅝ —¾; 3 mths del., middle price, £260⅝ +¼.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b.	Cash	$1,696
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	305
Shanghai cotton	per picul	260
		picul
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%		$7,000
		Nom.
Flour, local ..	per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported	per bag (49lb.)	33.50

Rice Market

Saigon Rice	1st grade	$137.00
" "	2nd grade	$136.50
" "	3rd grade	$134.00
" "	4th grade	$130.00
" "	5th grade	$126.00
Siamese Rice	Special 1st grade	$149.00
	Special 2nd grade	$146.00
	Lower grade a	$121.00
	Lower grale b	$113.50
Wusih Rice	1st grade	$153.00
	2nd grade	$148.00
	3rd grade	$145.00

U.S. Pays Record Taxes

Washington, Aug. 19.

The Treasury Department yesterday reported the public had paid US$7,370,108,377 in taxes during the 1941 fiscal year—the highest in peacetime history and over US$2,000,000,000 above the 1940 total. Income taxes showed a 55 per cent. increase over last year.—United Press.

Market Comments

Local importers still had a hard time in finding out yesterday whether they were legitimate merchants or otherwise. On the whole, however, the situation did not show any material change as compared with the state of affairs on Monday.

Imports from the United States, Great Britain and the sterling area, and Java are the transactions which fall under the regulations announced by the Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund. Coverage at the fixed rates will only be granted after the legitimacy of the transactions has been proved.

Local branch offices of the banks licensed to deal in foreign exchange will cable to their applications to the Hongkong office of the Board of the Stabilization Fund, and it is expected that an answer will be received here within three or four days.

Few Transactions Registered

It is small wonder, therefore, that there were only a few sales of exchange transacted yesterday at the fixed rates. On the other hand, importers whose transactions were not covered by the new regulations had to cover their exchange requirements in the black market at more unfavourable conditions. Thus it was reported that unofficial business was done at the rates of 2 11/16 pence sterling and 4 13/16 U.S. dollar cents for one Shanghai dollar.

Another fact which greatly hampered the legitimate import trade could be seen in that only a few people had a full list of banned imports. A complete table can be found on page 139 of the "British Chamber of Commerce Journal", July issue 1939. The listed imports are grouped under twelve subheads: cotton and manufactures; flax, ramie, hemp, jute and manufactures; wool and manufactures; silk and manufactures; food, drink and vegetable medicines; tobacco; candles, soaps, oils, fats, waxes, gums and resins; books, maps, paper and wood pulp; animal substances; timber, wood, bamboos, rattans, straw and manufactures; chinaware, enamelled ware, glass etc.; miscellaneous.

Share Mart Rules Steady

The local stock exchange registered a rather cheerful sentiment yesterday, and especially rubbers attracted more business. Java rubbers were the chief feature of this section, with Anglo Java and Anglo Dutch receiving most attention and firming up one to two points.

Industrials sustained an improved tone while Shhanghai Lands, the market leader of Monday's trading registered a smaller but still sizeable turnover.

On the whole, the market demonstrated underlying strength, and although there were many buyers on Monday and yesterday, it is believed in traders' circles that most of them represented strong hands so that the technical structure appears to be rather sound. The improved political outlook as far as the Pacific is concerned was given as the reason for the firmer trend of local stock quotations.—W.H.W.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 18.

The London Stock Exchange today ruled generally firm with renewed investment demand, mainly for British gilt-edged securities, home rails and leading industrials, arising out of the Government call-up of certain Canadian securities.

Among industrials, Courtaulds, Woolworth and breweries recorded useful gains, while shippings went further ahead.

Cape support was responsible for rises among speculative Kaffir favourites. South-American rails continued firm. Japanese bonds tended to be easier.—Reuter.

Aug.	15	18
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105⅛	105⅛
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30	30½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	9	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	13	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	15	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12	12½
5% " " G.	12	12½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	12	12½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	12	12½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	11	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	55	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	21	21
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	23½	23½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8⅝	8⅝
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	74	74
" " " (Col. Reg.)	77 N	77 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	32¼	32¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/10½
B'tish American Tobacco	87/6	87/6
Dunlop Rubber	36/3	36/4½
Imp. Chem. Industries	32/-	32/-
United Steel	23/10½	23/9
Woolworths	58/-	58/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	141/3	141/3
Western Holdings	16/6	16/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	37½	37½
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	14¾	15¼
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	48/9	48/9

South American Rubber Supplies Moderate

Washington, Aug. 19.

A government publication on essential materials obtainable from Latin America yesterday said that should rubber prices increase appreciably latin American production doubtless would be stimulated.

However, "no significant supplies of plantation rubber can be expected from Latin America in the immediate future due to the time required to establish plantations," said the publication.—United Press.

American Steel Industry Refusing Orders

New York, Aug. 18.

The magazine Steel reported today that producers were refusing practically all new orders pending clarification of the new priorities orders.—United Press.

London Bullion

London, Aug. 18.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce; 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: The market ruled quietly steady. After the official fixing the market remained quiet.

Spot	23 7/16d.	unchanged
Forward	23 7/16d.	unchanged

—Reuter.

Canada Reported Constructing Powerful Navy

Ottawa.

Canada, which is one of the world's chief shipbuilders in the days of sail, will be a powerful factor in replacing the shipping losses of the Battle of the Atlantic, states "The Christian Science Monitor."

On both Canadian coasts today, and on the Great Lakes, shipyards are attempting such a programme of construction as this Nation has never known before—far greater than its efforts in the first World War. Twenty thousand workmen are busy in the shipyards, where only 1,500 are employed in peace times, and more are being added each day.

When H. R. MacMillan, head of Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., insisted on British Columbia coast cities adopting daylight saving to provide more daylight for shipbuilding, he indicated the tempo which his organization is now developing.

More than 100 freighters of 9,300 tons, make up Mr. MacMillan's list at present—and this though the Canadian Government did not intend earlier in the war to build any cargo vessels at all. By the end of 1942 Mr. MacMillan expects to have 80 of these vessels in service, without damaging the Nation's new programme of naval construction.

To this end it is necessary to reconstruct the industries that supply ship materials. "Ships are not made in shipyards," says Mr. MacMillan, "They are made in factories and assembled in shipyards. If we have delay, it will be because our factories are our bottlenecks, and not our shipyards."

More Steel Production

To avoid such bottlenecks, Canada has started to expand steel production at Sydney, Nova Scotia, with the construction of new furnaces which will turn out 670,000 tons of steel ingots a year. Some of the steel will go into munitions but mostly into ships. On the Pacific Coast a steel rolling mill is being built outside Vancouver to make plates for ships, using accumulated supplies of scrap iron collected from all over western Canada, which produces no iron of its own.

The merchant shipbuilding programme will ultimately throw into the Battle of the Atlantic about a million tons of shipping, or a twentieth of Britain's total supply when the war started. In the last war, when Canada considered itself extremely successful in ship construction, the 103 vessels built here had a total deadweight carrying capacity of 138,600 tons. Only 45 were of the steel, the rest of wood.

Meanwhile, Canada is building a Navy almost from nothing. Since the war started at has launched 59 corvettes, which are likely baby destroyers, quickly built and extremely useful in anti-submarine work. Twenty-one more are still on order. Of 60 minesweepers ordered 24 have been finished.

Three large merchant vessels have been converted into armed cruisers and 27 other vessels have been reconditioned for naval use. At present 24 patrol vessels and 12 reconditioned minesweepers of a special type are under construction. Altogether the Canadian Navy, which is the product of this war almost entirely, has ordered 235 ships and has received 102 of them.

At the beginning Canada found itself desperate for any kind of naval vessel, having hesitated for more than 30 years to build a Navy. Trawlers had to be fitted out as minesweepers. The Navy bought up a score of fast private yachts for patrol work. Over 400 small craft were ordered and 40 per cent of them have been completed in addition to all the larger vessels. The Navy got a few of the overage destroyers transferred to Britain by the United States, using them in convoy work on the Atlantic.

To Build Destroyers

Now, for the first time in its history, Canada is going to build destroyers. At first the Government hesitated to undertake this project in the fear that it might divert too much material, labor and skill from vessels more easily built. But since the beginning of the war shipyards have been so well tooled up and so many new men trained in shipbuilding that it is now considered safe and urgently necessary to get on with a destroyer programme.

How many the Navy hopes to build on the Atlantic Coast and of what type the Government has not said, but it is known the Canadian destroyers will be slightly smaller than the usual British type, though larger than the American. The first of them will be launched "about the end of 1942," according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

If the war lasts long, Canada's ship output should prove a valuable aid to Britain and already it is certain that the programme will have an important effect on the commercial life of Canada after the war. This country will finish the war with a substantial merchant marine, Government-owned, besides its privately-owned merchant fleet.

In addition, for the first time, Canada will have a Navy and there is no thought in this country of demobilizing it or reducing it with the coming of peace. It took 30 years and two world wars to persuade Canada that it needed naval protection.

As late as 1911 the Canadian Parliament was deadlocked for months on the advisability of building a few naval ships. Now, with universal public consent, the Government builds as many ships as it can. Canadian boys eagerly go to sea and the new Navy is filled with lads from the prairies, who had never seen the ocean before the war. This naval tradition will remain and Canada will never be without a Navy again.

Five More Foreign Firms In Japan Exempted From Freezing Order

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

The Ministry of Finance announced today the exemption from the freezing restrictions of an additional five foreign companies in Japan effective today.

The companies include the Naniwa Trading Company, the Borneo Fishing Company Limited, and the Nomura Development Company.—Domei.

New Bank to Be Opened By Nanking Regime

In addition to the Central Reserve Bank, another bank taking orders from the new regime will be established here. According to the "Sin Shun Pao," the Reconstruction Bank will formally open its doors in Honan Road some time next month. The bank's chairman of board of directors will be a man appointed by Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government, it is said.

The new bank will be a joint enterprise of both officials and merchants. Renovation work has been going on in a building in Honan Road where the new institution will be housed. On Monday, the directors held a meeting with Mr. Yuen Hou-tze in the chair. Messrs. Yuen Wu Chao-tsu, and Sun Yeo-tung were elected as members of the standing committee of the board of directors. An auditor was also appointed. A special committee was appointed to consider the employment of bank assistants for which position many applications are said to have been received.

U.S. Places More Items Under Export Control

Washington, Aug. 18.

The United States has placed export control over practically all wood pulp, metals, machinery, vehicles, rubbers and chemicals, effective immediately, it was learned today.

General licenses for these materials, however, may be issued for the British Empire, the Western Hemisphere and other countries which are "resisting aggression," it was said.—Domei.

Petrol to Be Rationed In Afghanistan

Peshawar, Aug. 19.

The Afghan Government has introduced petrol rationing, it is learned. This move has been taken owing to the reduction in imports by over 30 per cent, caused by the war.

The country is dependent upon imports; although oil deposits are known to exist in Afghanistan they remain untapped.—Reuter.

Japanese Commodity Exchanges to Disband

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Commodity exchanges throughout Japon have decided to disband because of the international situation and increasing Government control.—Reuter.

Australia's Air Effort

Melbourne, Aug. 19.

Twenty-three Australian Air Force squadrons will be serving abroad by the middle of next year, announced the Minister for Air, Mr. McEwen, yesterday. The personnel will be mostly supplied through the Empire air-training scheme and all will be flying the most modern machines. Many airmen for additional squadrons are already serving with the Royal Air Force. They will be grouped with incoming trainees.

The Minister for Aircraft Production, Senator J. W. Leckie, after a record flight in an Australian-built Beaufort, said its performance demonstrated the striking-power of Australia's first line of defence.—Reuter.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

AN attractive programme arranged by L. H. Barton for 10 p.m., tonight over station XCDN is called "Pipe and Slipper Music."

STATION XMHD will be calling boys and girls at 6.30 p.m. today in another programme of the Young Folk's Hour. Tune in on 760 kc or 395 m and enjoy this regular weekly broadcast.

THE venue of this week's Rotary Club meeting on Thursday at 12.15 p.m., has been changed to the Shanghai Race Club, entrance 304 Mohawk Road, 2nd floor. The speaker will be Capt. S. C. Smith, his subject being "Life on a modern sailing ship."

OVER ten houses belonging to the Church of the Sacred Heart of the American Catholic chapter, in Nanping, Northern Fukien, were destroyed as a result of two direct hits made by eight Japanese planes in a raid on that town on August 16, a belated Nanping message to the "National Herald" states.

THE A.Z.A. (Junior B'nai B'rith) Summer Dance held at the J.R.C. Race Course Pavilion to raise funds for the B'nai B'rith Polyclinic and Hospital proved itself a social and financial success. The raffle of a large doll and cradle also took place at the dance, the winning number being 73.

VICE-ADMIRAL Jiro Araki, member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Iron Works, will be named president of the Northern Saghalien Petroleum Company in succession to Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, who was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in the third Konoye Cabinet, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

ONE hundred and eight Chinese students will be sent to Japan by the Asia Development Board authorities in the near future for the purpose of furthering their studies, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. Out of this number 30 will be sent to Japan at the end of this month following their selection by the Education Bureau of the National Government. Others will follow later.

DR. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Organization of the Kuomintang, on Monday arrived at Sian, capital of Shensi province, from Lanchow, Kansu province. He is on an inspection tour of the Northwest provinces to study Kuomintang, (Nationalist Party) affairs, says a Sian message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Dr. Chu is due to return to Chungking in a few days.

Miss Jeanne Paule Croset, daughter of Marc Paul Croset, who has been in business in China for many years, will appear shortly in Guy Bates Post's Hollywood production of "Stage Door," by Edna Ferber and George B. Kaufman. Besides her stage appearances, Miss Croset is due to appear in a weekly broadcast over Los Angeles radio station KFAC, in a series of radio dramas.

CANAL connections between Central and North China, which have been interrupted since the outbreak of the current China incident, will be re-established when the last remaining closed stretch of 50 kilometres between Paoying and Hwaiyin, in Kiangsu Province, will be reopened by the Inland River Steamship Company on Friday with one of its vessels leaving Paoying via Pingkiao for Hwaiyin, the Tairiku Shimpo reports.

VARIOUS banks and firms in British Malaya were notified by the Straits Currency Control Board on August 17, that Chinese remittances from Malaya to China will have to be made only through any four Chinese Government banks or their authorized agents, a Singapore message to the "Shun Pao" states. Such remitance should only be in Chinese national currency and not in Straits dollars, the notification stated according to the report.

IN connection with the course of study which the Air Scouts are taking, the next lantern lecture by Mr. Sanger of the Lester Institute of Technical Education, will be on the "Development of Flight." A fascinating subject on the flight of birds and animals including the human animal from prehistoric times. All members of the Scouts and Guides Associations and their friends are invited to attend. The lecture will be held by kind permission of the Shanghai Telephone Company at 460 Fokien Road School Room at 7 p.m. on August 26.

THE engagement is announced in England of Miss Barbara "Sallie" Wilde to Mr. John F. Clements. Mr. Clements is the son of Mr. E. W. Clements, of the Texas Co. (China) Ltd. and the former Mrs. Clements (now Mrs. A. Jacobsen). Although born in Shanghai, Mr. John Clements was educated from an early age at Shoreham Grammar School, Sussex, England, where he made his mark in sport, particularly at soccer. He has until recently been training in motor engineering at the Austin Motor Co.'s works in England but is now about to join the Royal Air Force.

To study the progress of reconstruction in the Northwest provinces that has been made since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and to convey General Chiang Kai-shek's instructions to the people, Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan is due to make an inspection tour in those provinces very shortly, a Chungking message to the "Shun Pao" states. His itinerary will cover the provinces of Kansu and Tsinghai, and special attention will be paid to investigating the economic, political as well as educational progress of the two provinces, the report concludes.

LADY Passfield, in daily life Mrs. Sidney Webb, to Socialists Beatrice Webb, has resigned at 83 the presidency of the Fabian Society. She and Lord Passfield provided that society in its hey-day with the solid foundation upon which Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. H. G. Wells built their glittering new world of paradox and plenty. She is now devoting herself to an introduction to the third edition of "Soviet Communism," which she and Lord Passfield produced in 1935. In this, it is gathered, she answers the question whether Stalin is a dictator or Russia a political and industrial democracy. Mrs. Sidney Webb's advancing years have not diminished her faith. She may be expected to propose the second solution to the Russian enigma.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Koukaza Park (Route Voyron entrance) arranged for today has been postponed till tomorrow at 9.15 p.m. (weather permitting) The programme is as follows:—

TSCHAIKOWSKY

Ballet Suite ....."Casse-Noisettes"
Overture Miniature
Marche
Danse de la Fée—Dragée
Dance Russe Trepak
Danse Arabe
Danse Chinoise
Danse des Mirlitons
Valse des Fleurs
Andante from "Quartet" for Strings only
Two Movements from Symphonies
Andante cantabill from the 5th
Allegro cont grazia from the 6th (Pathetic)
Danse Macabre .....Saint-Saens
Meditation from "Thais" .....Massenet
From Suite "Arlésienne" Menuet et Farandole .....Bizet

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

A Welsh Doctor in Real Life

THE baby tumbled cheerily on a rug on the floor. He was one of those attractive bald babies who look so clean and neat. He was lusty and cheerful and made happy noises. His father sat and looked at him fondly, and occasionally glanced at me with self-conscious complacency. Outside, I could hear the baby's mother preparing supper. The smell was appetising in spite of the food shortage. It was all so happily domestic I felt sentimental, and vaguely unhappy. I wanted it for myself. Wales, I thought, has attractive children, says the London Correspondent of the "Sydney Morning Herald."

My host kept his eyes fixed on the baby, partly because of parental affection and partly because he was too shy to talk, and found this the easiest way not to talk.

I was self-conscious, too. I had known him only an hour—since the miners' meeting that afternoon. He had promised officials he would give me bed and board for the night.

Five minutes' examination of the toe of my boot convinced me that it was not worthy of contemplation. I looked self-consciously and vaguely round the room. Then, as objects started to fit themselves into a picture, I found myself forgetting my embarrassment in my preoccupation with assembling my host's background.

Neat and Prim

The sofa on which I sat was imitation leather—stiff and unyielding. A disturbing mid-Victorian sideboard stood in a corner. Against the opposite wall were table and chairs, neat, but prim with the primness of the "Hometown Furnishing Emporium." The floor covering was grimly simple. Only the heavy curtains—for black-out—and the books scattered about gave the room any touch of warmth and comfort.

The baby gurgled contentedly and disturbed his father's reverie. He looked up, guiltily, for a moment, and became the polite host.

Like a wash? he suggested tentatively, and without waiting for a reply led me through a tiny bare passageway that might have been part of one of the lesser flats in a Sydney industrial area.

Working-Class Sitting-Room

As I walked to a miniature staircase I glanced sideways at a conventional working-class sitting-room of forty years ago. On an "emporium" carpet stood a terrifying three-piece lounge suite designed to dare the boldest visitor to sit upon it. It might have still been in the shop window except that it was decorated with lacework which I felt must be the fabulous antimacassare of my forefathers. In one corner was a large vase sprouting bamboo grass, and in another a dominating if rather dishevelled piano.

I followed my host up the brief flight of stairs to a bedroom which was pleasant because it was plain and neat. The only furniture was a bed and a cabinet, on the top of which were orderly rows of books. At one end was a window, through which the rays of a dying sun were making crazy and everchanging patterns on the floor.

Come down when you are ready, he said. Supper will be about an hour. You may like to rest.

Harsh Beauty

I walked to the window and looked out across green and rolling hills and valleys on which sunbeams played mischievous pranks with shadows which sometimes pursued and sometimes gayly ran away.

In the distance sombre mountains frowned harshly as though resenting fiercely the gouging they had endured for more than a century as man pursued his search for coal.

Wales, I thought, is a strange country—grim and beautiful, beautiful, and grim. My mind cast back to the miners' meeting that afternoon in the village of Briton Ferry, of which my host had been chairman.

A Paradoxical Race

I had never seen Welshmen grouped together before, and I recalled my emotions as I had studied them. A paradoxical race, I felt; as emotional as the Irish, yet as dour as the Scots! They had talked that afternoon of the "rights of the workers," the evils of existing society, the need for reform, the need for humanity between man and man, fiercely and with emotion and yet with underlying note of steadfastness that made me feel they would be dangerous men to cross. I thought of the plaintive beauty of their national anthem, which they had sung with emotion and deep understanding of music as the meeting ended; and of the almost lyrical manner in which a toil-worn miner had talked to me of the beauty of the countryside as he accompanied me and my host home. A baffling race, I thought—a race instinctively cultural and in which no individual can be classified.

Supper! my host, polite but laconic, interrupted my thoughts.

We ate soup, bread and margarine, and dry biscuits. The man of the house talked politely and informatively of economics, changing industrial methods, working conditions, the incidence of industrial diseases, and the varying degrees of impact of the war on the various classes. My original thought of how hard the people were to classify as individuals recurred as I tried to place him. A mine official, I thought; a union official; a local government official. I rejected them all. I went to bed puzzled.

Must be Tough

I was still pondering the problem next morning when he suggested that, as I was free for some hours he should borrow a car to take me through the great colliery valleys which have been producing coal for centuries—valleys in which working-class families have hewn coal for generations; valleys from which generations of owners have grown rich.

I understood as we drove through the depressing countryside, with its endless chains of ugly and slum-like villages, the grim underlying note of the Welsh character. Only the toughest race, felt, could survive in such primitive conditions.

With mountains towering steeply, unplanned rows of cottages, some more than 100 years old, huddle in any space free of coal. Railway lines and the inevitable river of all Welsh valleys jostle for the remaining space of the narrow defiles—so narrow that Welshmen are accustomed to saying when they want to illustrate the width of a ravine—the river has to turn on its back to find room.

The Poorest Amenities

Most of the tenements are insanitary and lacking even the poorest amenities. Sewerage in most of the villages is unknown and in so remote a region, food—particularly in these days of war—is as scarce as any sign of foliage on the arid hillsides. Great slag heaps crowd against the crumbling cottages conveying the impression that they are gradually sapping their lifeblood.

I sat on top of a great mountain range where the three great valleys linked with the historic Rhonda Valley converge, and as far as I could see were tenements and mine workings, and an all-pervading barrenness.

Friend in Deed

In some of the villages we visited the cottagers. My companion knew them all.

"How's the baby?" he asked one. "Is your mother better?" he asked another.

He probably questioned twenty or more—men, women, children.

Everyone, except the children, when they replied addressed him as Francis.

On the drive back he told me much of their lives—the hardship, the want, the continual fight against sickness. He talked of occupational diseases, particularly tuberculosis, with expert knowledge and deep human understanding of the sufferings of his fellows.

I was somewhat overawed by him—at least sufficiently to make me shy of asking him what was his job.

We returned to town—Glen Neath, the centre of a mining area—to a miners' meeting. I felt my curiosity must be satisfied. I drew the chairman of the meeting—the chairman of the local miners' lodge—aside and said:

My companion when I arrived.... What does he do?

He looked at me for a moment as though he thought me foolish. Then, realizing I was serious, he replied: "Him? He's our doctor—greatest man we ever had in these parts. Expert on tuberculosis—one of the best in Wales. Could get a big job in England if he wanted it, but he won't leave us. He says he can do more for his fellows here, where T.B. kills off a lot of us. Our organization pays him only a tenner a week."

I felt humble as I parted with my friend. I felt I had found in reality the doctor of Cronin's "The Stars Look Down," who not only had faith in humanity, but who also had that which restored it to others.

Singapore Newspaper Reports Anglo-Japan Barter Deal

Singapore, Aug. 19.

The Japanese owned "Herald" quoting Japanese commercial circles, yesterday said negotiations were nearing completion in London for establishing a "temporary barter system" whereby Britain and Japan could exchange essential goods during operation of freezing regulations.

The newspaper said it understood the agreement was limited to non-war materials such as Indian cotton, Australian wool, and various Malayan products which could be exchanged for Japanese foodstuffs, cement and textiles.

The "Herald" said that the Bank of England and the Yokohama Specie Bank would establish a clearing account for settlements. The agreement, said the newspaper, was expected to result in resumption of trade between Japan, India, Burma and Malaya, which now was at a standstill.—United Press.

Wool Licences Issued

Melbourne, Aug. 18.

Mr. Eric John Harrison, Minister of Trade and Customs, announced that licences had been issued permitting the shipment of a small quantity of wool to Japan. He added that the government was considering possible new markets to replace those lost as a result of the Japanese freezing order.—Domei.

Plans for Government Control of Japan's Shipping Passed

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Plans for Governmental control over all shipping facilities, designed to reinforce maritime control to cope with the current international situation, were passed by the Cabinet meeting today.

The plans, originally drafted by the Communications Ministry, will be referred to the General Mobilization Enquiry before being legalized. The measures were explained at the Cabinet session by the Communications Minister, Mr. Shozo Murata.

Principal points of the plans include: 1.—Authorization by the Government to requisition vessels.

2.—Government execution and supervision over transportation schedules, as well as of bottoms, and the allotment of programme through a special juridical person, who will be named for that purpose.

3.—The Government will be authorized to mobilize crews, who, however, will be permitted to continue their employment contracts with their employers.

4—Compensations to ship owners for losses resulting from the state shipping control.

5.—The Government will be authorized to control the ship building industry.—Domei.

U.S. Minister to Siam Alleges Being Removed From Office Forcibly

Washington, Aug. 19.

The Department of State yesterday refused to comment on charges by Mr. Hugh Grant, United States Minister to Thailand, that he was being forcibly removed from his ministership.

Mr. Grant cabled a newspaper in Birmingham, Alabama, that "my removal was railroaded."

Commenting on his resignation, he said, he would "comment further on my arrival in Washington."

Mr. Grant declared that "interests hostile to the American Government" were responsible for the move—United Press.

Japanese to Open Radio Station on Palao Island

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan announced today the opening of a radio station on Palao, Japanese Mandated Island, on August 20.

The station will handle news sent out by the mother station in Tokyo, JOAK as well as disseminating cultural information regarding the South Seas. The first broadcast is due at 10.40 to 11.00 o'clock tomorrow morning.—Domei.

Chungking Minister on Way to Australia

Hongkong, Aug. 19.

Dr. Hsu Mo, Chungking's first Minister to Australia, accompanied by another Legation official, arrived here by plane en route to Australia.—Domei.

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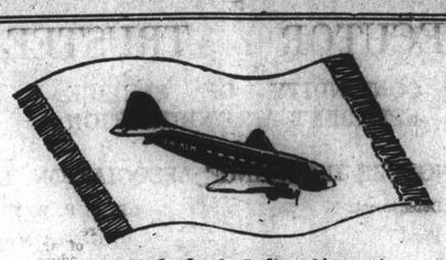

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SHIPPING NEWS

The D.K.K. **Hoten Maru** on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service left the company's Whangpoo Wharf yesterday on her return voyage to northern ports.

• • •

The fast freighter **Hweiping** of the Tai Ping and Company is due to sail this morning on her return trip to Tientsin. She came into port from the north on Monday afternoon. She is tied up to lower buoys 22 and 23.

• • •

The ss. **Hukuken Maru** of the T.K.K. is due to sail tomorrow on her outward voyage to Takao and Keelung, leaving the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. Registered mail will close at 8 p.m. today and ordinary mail at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

• • •

Due tomorrow with more than 5,000 bags of rice for local discharge is the French vessel **Marechal Joffre** which is coming from Saigon via Manila and will dock alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

• • •

The T.K.K. express liner **Nagasaki Maru** arrived here yesterday from Nagasaki and docked alongside the company's Wayside Wharf and is due to sail for Japan at 9.30 a.m. today. Passengers are to embark direct from the Wharf at least half an hour before sailing time.

• • •

The French steamer **Bernardin de Saint Pierre** which arrived in port on Saturday night from French Indo-China is due to leave her moorings at lower buoys 11 and 12 on Friday on her homeward voyage. She brought to Shanghai 89 passengers and a large coal shipment.

Vessels Sailing

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J.C.J.L. 4 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

Vessels Discharging

GLENBEG. Part cargo ex this vessel has arrived from Hongkong per ss. Tsinan and is being discharged at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their endorsed Bills of Lading in exchange for local Delivery Orders. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on August 23, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 22-8

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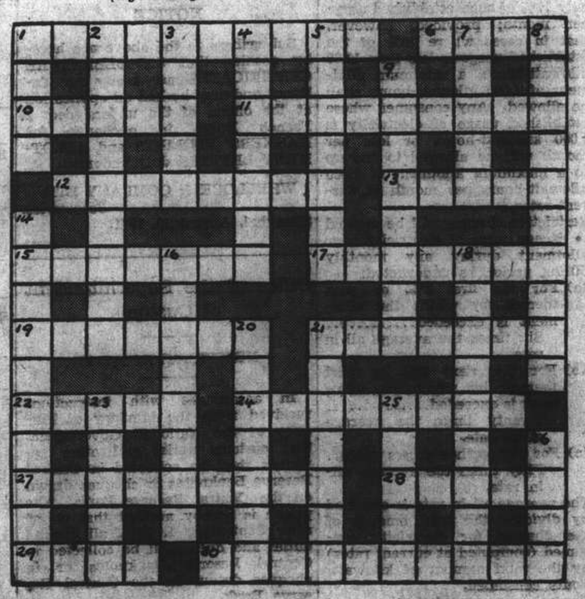
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 577

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Labour extends the hand to him—on Fridays
6 but there is seldom the offer of a friendly this about it
10 Ghastly
11 Was Sargent superior to this artist?
12 "Once vile" (anag.)
13 Masonry is prominent in this dwelling
15 Circle, but not geometrical
17 A bit of horse-gear
19 Noise in what is spoken has reference to numbers
21 Ironical
22 Cut off the tail, and the rest is soon turned
24 Does this refer to guinea-pig?
27 Organ line gives metallic support (two words)
28 Heavenly change from first part of 27 across
29 This, in a matter of course, is all for the better
30 "Rattle dean" (anag.)

DOWN

1 Pick
2 This is always allowed
3 The kind of wave that may mean farewell for some people
4 Latitude that is a first part of 2 down
5 Ideally pure
7 Mad artist's offer
8 A matter of order
9 Stout effort, to find the law upset in the very start!
14 He is always trying to figure out other people's business
16 Delivered
18 Prescience that helps accomplishment of aims
20 Quite as stated
21 It is the advance of this that has made life so complicated
23 Bought without a head
25 Advice to the ignorant
26 A lump of earth

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Herleik	Campha P.	K.M.A.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tuchshing	Hsinkong	Hwachung

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Tainan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Ruth Alexander	Am.	A.P.L.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and fine weather with variable and moderate winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with still some showers and fresh easterly winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather to the East of Formosa, owing to a typhoon passing north-westward over the Pacific.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 74.0	max. 83.0	min. 75.9	max. 81.7
" same date last year	min. 78.0	max. 95.0	min. 76.3	max. 95.4
Rainfall: 3.24				

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1941 (28th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Sept. 2. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 20, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 21, 8 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 10, 1941.

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P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the North-China Herald.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

CLARE.—On August 19, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Milla, wife of John A. Clare, the gift of a son—John Robert. 10843

POSTPONEMENT OF FUNERAL

ASHFORD.—Due to the inclement weather the funeral of the late Henry Ashford has been postponed until further notice. 10858

TO-DAY'S EVENT

AUGUST

20 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
20 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night, 9.30.
20 *Mosquito Day (Malaria parasite discovered 1897)*
20 *Japanese troops crossed Jehol border (1932)*

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night, 9.30.
27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

SEPTEMBER

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.
21 Rotary, Inter. Bridge Club, Race Club, 304 Mohawk, 2nd floor, 12.15.

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

In the Estate of

LEONARD EATON

deceased.

All persons having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are requested to file particulars with this Court and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court.

C. H. HAINES, *Registrar.* 10852

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

In the Estate of

WILLIAM MILLER HARVIE ADAM

deceased.

All persons having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are requested to file particulars with this Court and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court.

C. H. HAINES, *Registrar.* 10853

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

In the Estate of

HENRY ELWYN JONES

deceased.

All persons having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are requested to file particulars with this Court and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court.

C. H. HAINES, *Registrar.* 10854

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Rates of Freight from Shanghai to Amoy and Shanghai to Bangkok will be increased as from September 1, 1941.

Particulars of the increases in question may be obtained from the undersigned.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. *Agents:* The China Navigation Co. Ltd.

MORE ROOM INSIDE

There's room to spare in todays's Big Mercury—plenty of head room, leg room and elbow room. Big people can stretch out and relax in perfect ease and comfort, without crowding each other.

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

615 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

NOTIFICATION No. 5526.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

Fixed Deposits

Notification No. 4911 is cancelled and the following is issued in replacement thereof.

The Council is prepared to receive offers of deposits in local currency for fixed periods of six and twelve months in amounts up to $25,000. Interest will be allowed at rates of 4½ per cent and 5 per cent per annum respectively on deposits accepted. The rate of interest on amounts exceeding $25,000 will be subject to special arrangement.

Deposits will be refunded in local currency at the date of maturity and, in the event of a public issue of Municipal debentures being made, persons whose deposits cover a period of twelve months will be entitled to participate in an allotment of such Debentures and to apply their deposits and accrued interest in payment thereof.

Further information may be obtained from the Acting Treasurer, Administration Building, Kiangse Road.

By order.

R. T. BRYAN, JR., *for Secretary and Commissioner General*

COUNCIL CHAMBER. Shanghai, August 19, 1941. 10856

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

RESTRICTION OF SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

The sixfold charge upon excess consumption of electricity which was recently instituted in order to restrict usage and thus conserve fuel during the present emergency has failed to achieve its purpose and fuel is being consumed at a rate substantially in excess of replacements.

In view of the seriousness and urgency of the situation, therefore, the following plan will be effective forthwith and supersedes all previous notifications:

1. All consumers whose established usage of electricity for any monthly billing period between January, 1940, and January, 1941, both months inclusive, has exceeded 1,000 kilowatt-hours shall as from the next date upon which the Company reads their meters be entitled to use at current rates only 70% of such established usage per month; provided, however, that in cases where 70% of the established usage is less than 1,000 kilowatt-hours, a minimum allotment of 1,000 kilowatt-hours shall be allowed. Any consumer whose established usage of electricity is 1,000 kilowatt-hours or less per month will be allowed to use up to a maximum allotment of 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month at current rates.
2. Restrictive charges will be applied to excess usage of electricity over allotment during any monthly billing period as undernoted:
   (a) For the first 2%, or part thereof, by which the allotment is exceeded............ Six times the average all-in rate.
   (b) For the next 8%, or part thereof, by which the allotment is exceeded............ Twenty times the average all-in rate.
   (c) For any further excess usage.. Fifty times the average all-in rate.
   The average all-in rate is obtained by dividing the total amount of the charges for electricity consumed (computed at current rates) by the total number of kilowatt-hours consumed.
3. The sole purpose of the increased charges referrrd to in the foregoing paragraph 2 is to restrict the use of electricity and thus conserve fuel. The Company will not profit from it. All revenues therefrom in excess of current rates will be credited to a Fuel Conservation Reserve, which will be utilized in the best interests of the Company's consumers.
4. No further applications for bulk supply or general (small) power service, either for new installations or for additions to existing installations, will be accepted by the Company until further notice.
5. All consumers, large or small, are urged to exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of electric current during the present fuel emergency.

L. M. PHARIS. *Vice President and General Manager*

Shanghai, August 20, 1941. 10857

REMEMBER

Prisoners of War and contribute towards their health and comfort by

GIVING GENEROUSLY

to the British Red Cross through

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas, Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

V WHAT EVERY V

washline shows:—The short and simple flannels of the poor. What every traffic accident shows: the necessity for a Comprehensive Policy to every car owner.

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE

Agents:

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE

for refrigeration

V *COLUMBIA RADIO* V

British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

878 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone 36865 10497

COME AND SEE

the roomiest *Chrysler* ever built! Big Airfoam cushions . . . lounging room for all passengers. New Airflow bodies, tailored to your taste.

MARK L. MOODY

Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

80 Avenue Edward VII.

After We Sell—WE SERVE

NOTICE

Messrs. ATHENS TOBACCO CO. beg to advise having amalgamated with the Old Established Hellenic Firm of Messrs. Hadjiry's Tobacco Co., 416 Szechuen Road, Telephone 16133.

At the same time they take the opportunity of expressing warm appreciation to their valued constituents for favours extended to this day and venture to hope that they will continue to favour us with their confidence and support under the present name.

HADJIRY'S TOBACCO CO.
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16133 -2184

G. E. MARDEN & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances).

NEW ISSUE 5½% DEBENTURES

NOTICE

Subscribers to the above are hereby notified that the DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES are ready for delivery and may be had on application at the offices of the undersigned, 2 French Bund, in exchange for BANKERS' RECEIPTS and ALLOTMENT LETTERS duly endorsed.

WHEELOCK & COMPANY LTD. *Secretaries.*

Shanghai, August 19, 1941. 10858

Office of the Superintendent of Customs

NOTIFICATION No. 10

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance of the National Government, that customs duties and other revenues shall be collected in Central Reserve Banknotes or cheques drawn on the Central Reserve Bank. The public is hereby notified that on or after September 1, 1941, all custom duties and dues shall be collected in Central Reserve Banknotes or in cheques drawn on the Central Reserve Bank.

LI CHIEN NAN, *Superintendent of Customs.*

Shanghai, August 20, 1941. 10847

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

6% DEBENTURES, ISSUE OF 1934

The Debenture Tranfer Register will be closed from August 23 to August 30, 1941, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards.

A. W. OLSEN, *Secretary,* Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, August 16, 1941. 10776

HADJIRY'S TOBACCO CO.

416 Szechuen Road

where the largest varieties of Tobaccos, cigarettes and smokers sundries are to be had at most competitive prices.

The only Hellenic Tobacco Store in town. -1666

V **AQUARIUS SPA WATER** V

equal in quality to IMPORTED TABLE WATERS.

For your health's sake drink AQUARIUS SPA WATER regularly.

Obtainable at all high class Compradores and Department Stores

THE AQUARIUS CO.

EXECUTOR or TRUSTEE

V CONTINUITY OF SERVICE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION V

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Trustee Department, 26, The Bund.

H. C. B. WAY *General Manager.*

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Endeavour to save by giving up all sorts of things you can do without. Resist the temptation to buy needlessly. A bit here—a bit there. Every Little Helps. Don't count on doing it next month.

DO IT NOW!

Pay in at

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
18 The Bund

(This space is donated by: Macgregor, Pringle & Co.) 10846

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 70126

General Managers: Keylock & Pratt 10839

SWISS WATCHMAKER

(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)

All work personally done by
E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road
4th floor. Telephone 12160 -2179

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 18 16.00	Aug. 18 21.00	Aug. 19 4.00	Aug. 19 9.00
Barometer (inches) at 32 F.	29.71	29.75	29.73	29.74
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.18	+0.05	+0.04	0.00
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.01	+0.02	—0.01
Wind (direction)	Var.	ESE	E/N	ENE
" (miles per hour)	1.2	8.7	5.6	16.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	74.8°	77.5°	77.0°	80.8°
Humidity (per cent)	100	97	96	94
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	8	10
Rainfall (inches)	2.59	0.01	—	0.04

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 18	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.72	+0.07	29.71
Temperature: min. 75.7° max. 88.2°	82.0°	—4.1°	80.g°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	46.81	2.60	30.47

Time and Tide	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8	25/8	26/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.22	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.26
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.33	18.32	18.31	18.30	18.29	18.27	18.25
Moon rises at Shanghai	2.42	3.38	4.38	5.38	6.41	7.44	8.48
Moon sets at Shanghai	16.34	17.20	18.03	18.44	19.25	20.06	20.47
Flood makes Shai. (day)	8.50	9.36	10.19	10.53	11.25	11.58	12.14
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	13.35	14.15	15.00	15.47	16.32	17.15	17.52
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	10.49	11.24	12.04	12.42	13.19	13.51	14.31
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.68	9.05	11.30	11.15	11.55	11.60	10.95

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 18th:—Normal to rather high and steady pressure over China and Japan. Low area or typhoon over the Pacific. Easterly winds over our regions and the China Coast. Cloudy, hot and thundery weather in the Lower Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 19th:—Cloudy and hot weather. Easterly wind. Normal and unsteady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the center at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 24, longitude 127, direction north-west, intensity: Unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, August 21.		
Chefoo	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. and Straits via Hongkong	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Indo-China via Haiphong.	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, August 22.		
Japan, Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong Canton Aust. and New Zealand	*20.00	8.00
Amoy	8.30	9.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Friseur Salon Kurt Lewald	$5
Weiner, Dr. Theodor	5
Broadway Bath Co.	5
Collection Klein/Steinberg	15
Collection Boris Sapiro Ensemble..	108
Camnitzer, Siegfried	5
Bergglas, Dr. E.	25
Annabella .....10 Cafe Windsor ..	5
N. N. ....1 Stein A. and E.	5

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 21st.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

"The glass of fashion and the mould of form—The observ'd of all observers—" Shakespeare.

LINCOLN BENNETT HATS

For The Discerning Man

SPORTS FELTS BOWLERS
HOMBURGS SNAP BRIMS

Supreme British Craftsmanship

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, lady, with no encumbrances, to manage large foreign guest house, Portuguese preferred, age 30/40. Reply stating nationality, qualifications, with copies of references, to Box 1336, NCDN. -2176

WANTED, experienced stenographer for temporary work from August 21 to September 6. Address Box 1295, NCDN. -2127

WANTED experienced secretary-stenographer to take charge commercial correspondence. Excellent knowledge of English; university graduate preferred. Reply stating qualification and salary expected. Box 1203, NCDN. 10818

WANTED Chinese office assistant, experienced in accounting, coding and filing. Reply stating qualifications and salary expected. Box 1204, NCDN. 10817

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER wants to know Shanghai agent steamer San Aloento from Buenos Ayres. Please telephone 33826. 10840

FOREIGN neutral firm would invest $100,000 or over in sound local manufacturing concern, or would take over exclusive distribution its products. Particulars to Box 1308, NCDN. -2197

WE buy and sell all kinds of leather. You will always get best prices from us. Telephone 18433. -2026

Chinese Servants

ADVERTISER recommends rickshaw coolie. Punctual, careful, good runner. Box 1338, NCDN. -2178

WANTED efficient wash-amah. Telephone 77045. -2175

AVAILABLE from September 1, excellent cook-boy. Advertiser joining up. Telephone 78932, 12.30-1.30 daily. 10843

TRUSTWORTHY couple, cook-boy and wife, wash-amah, now available. Thoroughly recommended. Box 1318, NCDN. -2149

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -1906

WELL recommended cook-boy available immediately. Reply Box 1312, NCDN. -2143

RELIABLE cook-boy, wife wash-coolie-amah. Both clean, honest. Best recommendations. Box 1307, NCDN. -2136

CAN recommend experienced wash and baby amah. Young son to work as house coolie but not condition. Telephone 77261 between 1.30 and 3 p.m. -2119

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -1939

Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that Godown Warrant No. 538 of January 12, 1934, issued by the American Securities Corporation of Shanghai in the name of Mr. Muling, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. August 13, 1941. Muling. 10799

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 994 NCDN. -1693

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED: Secondhand, big, carved camphor chest, radio, various glass walled aquariums with or without metal stands. Box 1327, NCDN. -2159

GENTLEMAN'S bicycle, small frame, preferably British make, good condition. Address Box 1322, NCDN. -2151

WANTED a garden hose, medium size. Address Box 1161, NCDN. 10740

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1234 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -1491

SECONDHAND electric welding set required by small workshop. Reply to Post Office Box 1649. 10837

WILL pay high price for secondhand bicycles. Telephone 30337, Mr. Tong. -2129

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1898

Cameras

ONE "Ensign" cine camera 16 mm. F2.6; also one "Rolleiflex" F7.5. cm., for sale. Box 1309, NCDN. 10834

Animals

AUGUST 17, found male poodle, white/brown. Apply 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 303. If unclaimed within 10 days will consider own. -2174

WANTED to buy a young male springer spaniel. Box, 1303, NCDN. -2133

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

ENGLISH lady with bookkeeping, shorthand and typing knowledge, desires position. Box 1325, NCDN. -2156

LADY, British, seeks full or half-ime employment. Not office work. Fond of children. Reply Box 1329, NCDN. -2162

LADY offers her services as doctor's office assistant. Good experience, best references. Box 1330, NCDN. -2164

CHINESE lady stenographer seeks position, morning or afternoon work. Apply Box 1331, NCDN. -2166

EXPERIENCED steno-typist, not afraid of hard work, seeks immediate employment. Salary moderate. Box 1206, NCDN. -2160

YOUNG girl just graduated seeks employment as steno-typist. Address Box 1241, NCDN. -2029

GENTLEMAN, British, with sound knowledge and experience accountancy, costing, statistics, office management, etc. Will accept moderate salary. Reply Box 1298, NCDN. -2130

Educational

ADVANCED English conversation lessons required by Chinese married couple, from well-educated foreign lady teacher, at pupil's home, three times a week, from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. State terms. Apply Box 1334, NCDN. -2174

JAPANESE class lesson in English, from September, twice a week after office hours, $25 per month. Experienced teaching by Japanese gentleman. Box 1326, NCDN. -2158

RUSSIAN lessons given by young educated lady. Box 1328, NCDN. -2161

FRENCH lessons, speedy and excellent results assured. Fully qualified lady-teacher. Twice weekly at pupils' home. $70 monthly. Box 1290, NCDN. -2118

SWEEPING successes. London Chamber of Commerce Bookkeeping Examination (Certificate). All certificates with distinction were awarded to students of The Shanghai Business College. All successful. No failures. 1941 Shanghai Open Typewriting Championship (School Section) was won by a student of The Shanghai Business College. Enrol for Autumn Session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (second floor). Telephone 17733. 10770

Miscellaneous

WHO will "give, loan or lease" a sewing machine to American Hospital for Refugees? Badly needed. Call 21843 or address 37B Brenan Road. -2157

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1780

RIPO Typewriters, 1817A Avenue Joffre, 679 Szechuen Road. All kinds of typewriters repaired, cleaned, hired, bought, sold. Telephone 78475. -1800

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11875. -1927

Wanted to Rent

UNFURNISHED or furnished apartment wanted immediately. Offers with particulars, price. Box 1344, NCDN. -2183

WANTED urgently: furnished or unfurnished small modern apartment or flat, Bubbling Well or central district. Box 1320, NCDN. -2147

RESPONSIBLE Briton, wants immediately, two-three roomed flat/house. Furnished/unfurnished. Box 1332, NCDN. -2170

WANTED, two/three rooms, kitchen, bathroom, with or without heating. Address Box 1335, NCDN. -2173

WANTED three furnished rooms, Concession, Settlement, kitchen, bathroom, September 1. Box 1323, NCDN. -2152

WANTED two roomed apartment/flat with kitchen, private bath, near Yuyuen Road. Box 1321, NCDN. -2150

WANTED to rent two-roomed flat with kitchen and bathroom, in French Concession or Bubbling Well. Address Box 1310, NCDN. 10836

WANTED four-ten room flat, furnished/unfurnished. Willing take over furniture. Box 1187, NCDN. -1960

Radios

IS your radio giving you any trouble? Let us take care of it. Reliable service guaranteed. Please telephone 78644, Reco, 145 Route de Say Zoong. -1178

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11996. 10833

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 268 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. [illegible]

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FURNITURE for two rooms for sale. Leaving. Apply Telephone 73927 from 9-12 and 2-4. -2169

LATEST model full-automatic electric calculating machine for sale. Reply Box 1317, NCDN. -2144

FOR SALE: Small imported wooden enamel ice box. Apply Box 1302, NCDN. 10831

EXCEPTIONAL quality: Beautiful 19-piece carved dining-room set (perfect condition); dining table with three leaves, 12 chairs, large, medium and small sideboards, china closet, screen mirror, US$300; man's large attractive carved desk with chair, US$50; ladies' desk-bookcase, US$25; imported ladies' desk, US$15; upholstered blue, also tan velour easy chairs, high cane back carved chair, US$10 each; carved side table, US$5; long carved Chinese mirror, US$10; very large tin lined chest with two locks, US$10. All in perfect condition and can be seen at any time. Telephone 71094. 10829

SALE: Brand new electrical home pump. German made. 1" sec. 60' head, 220 v. Telephone 76492. -2112

FOR SALE: Electric refrigerator. Good condition. US$60. Reply Box 1283, NCDN. -2111

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10838

FOUNTAIN pens: Montblanc, Parker, Pelican, etc., new, secondhand. Sold, repaired. Specialist Popper, 78 Broadway. -1471

Motor Cars and Cycles

BUICK 1940 Special 4 door sedan, excellent condition, with radio, searchlight, 6 ply tyres, seat covers, bumper guards, guard lights. Owner leaving. US$1,875. Box 1341, NCDN. 10850

FORD, 1938 saloon de luxe exhibition model, in perfect running condition, has done 27,000 miles. Price US$850. Replies to Box 1340, NCDN. 10849

FOR SALE, latest, black, four-door sedan Studebaker Commander, used only 300 km., willing to sell at US$2,200. Address Box 1337, NCDN. -2177

PLYMOUTH de luxe coupe, 1934, for sale, US$450. Address Box 1343, NCDN. 10859

STUDEBAKER Champion deluxe 1941, run only 600 miles, license and insurance, for sale. Leaving. Apply Telephone 73927 from 9-12 and 2-4. -2168

1940 Crosley Shelvador refrigerator, 9 cubic feet. US$250. Replies to Box 1333, NCDN. 10844

BUICK 1940 Roadmaster with radio, excellent condition, US$2,500. Box 1289, NCDN. -2169

BOSCH spark plug, brand-new, in all sizes, $8.50 per piece. Retail or wholesale. 356 Tenant de la Tour, telephone 70884. -2149

BABY Renault, 1939 model, two-door sedan, 45 km. per gallon. Excellent condition, US$850. Address Box 1324, NCDN. -2153

DODGE 1934, standard sedan, in good condition, for sale, at US$475. Telephone 10429 for details. 10827

WANTED to buy, one reliable used car. Reply stating price to Box 1296, NCDN. -2128

1934 Dodge sedan in excellent condition, US$325 cash. Bargain. Address Box 1297, NCDN. 10828

FOR SALE, late 1939 Packard sedan, like new, driven only 11,000 miles, price US$2,000 or nearest offer. Box 1300, NCDN. 10830

Boats

FOR SALE: 8½ ton yacht "Haven". Strongly built teak hull. Full head room in cabin. Fully equipped and in perfect condition throughout. Enquiries to Box 1314, NCDN. 10839

Rooms without Board

AMERICAN home, bed-sitting room, private bath. No refugees. Telephone 72425. -2171

Rooms with Board

PEKIN Apartments, 157 Peking Road, large south room, private bath, suitable married couple or two friends. Telephone 16010. -2181

LANE 1220/55 Avenue Road. Room, double or single, separate bathroom, with board. -2185

VERY comfortable southfacing room, enclosed verandah (sitting room), good food, for two persons. 67 Route Vallon corner Rue Massenet. -2165

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED space from 400 to 600 square feet, in concrete building, in central district, suitable for office. Particulars to Box 1342, NCDN. -2180

DOUBLE shop, attached room, bath. Reasonable terms. Concession, Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -2167

OFFICE/part office wanted near Bund, Peking, Museum, Yuenmingyuen Rds. preferred. Box 1319, NCDN. -2142

Furnished Apartments

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